PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,739—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
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GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th Dec.
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	6011	G. W. Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	6011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4109	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 596-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	Depuy Frossy	9th Apr. 1904.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PAUTANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm [illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

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AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

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CURZON & Co.,
HIGH CLASS
TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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CHRISTMAS 1902.
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NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
XMAS CAKES.

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Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	... ...	1	0	per lb.
Do. do. Chocolate Iced	... ...	1	4	,,
Do. do. Almond Iced	... ...	1	8	,,

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
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A GOOD CIGAR
SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
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DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS
POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

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MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. ,, a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.
Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

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FOR THE GREAT
DELHI DURBAR.

GLARE GLASSES.
Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or Water Marks Steel, Rs. 6; Nickel, Rs. 10; Gold, Rs. 75.

BINOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechanical Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

	Rs.	a.
No. 20, magnifying 6 times	122	8
No. 30 do. 9 ,,	141	4
No. 40 do. 12 ,,	160	0
"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These Glasses have been approved and are now used in 18 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India	12	0
Aitchison's Patent Pocket Binoculars are powerful glasses and are made entirely of Aluminium. In weight not heavier than an ordinary watch, closes up to a thickness of one inch	45	0

MONOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

No. 30, maginfying 9 times	Rs. 56	0
No. 40 do 12 ,,	64	0

TELESCOPES.

Our New Army Telescopes produce a clearness of vision and a complete definition to the exact edge of the Object Lens. They are wonderful value in power.

	Rs.	a.
Brass mounts and cap, leather body, 3 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 23 in., including case	20	0
Ditto. do. Oxidized mounts	22	8
Ditto. larger size, 19 lines objective, closed 10 in., extended 30 in. including case	25	0
Ditto. do. oxidized mounts	27	8
Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidized mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw extended 24 3-4 in., including case	60	0
Ditto. do. closed 30 in., 25 lines Objective Lens	85	0

WRIST WATCHES.

MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH.
THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32	0
Crystal face Real Silver Case, with Leather Wristlet	42	8
Crystal face Gold case	160	0

The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.

Real Nickel Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	25	0
Real Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	32	0

POCKET WATCHES.

The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price. A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

Real Nickel Silver, Crystal face case		Rs.	35
Real Silver Do. do.		,,	50
Do. Hunting case		,,	55
Do. Half-hunting case		,,	60

ORMOLU CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Time-keepers, all of which are of a quality to last a life-time.
Timepieces, Striking Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From ..... Rs. 35

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In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements, bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

4 in. Dial Time-piece		Rs.	55
4 ,, Striking Clock		,,	65
6 ,, Time-piece		,,	75
6 ,, Striking Clock		,,	90
Cheaper Drums from		,,	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	as.
Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags From	57	0
Gentlemen's Do. ,,	140	0
Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and ,,	35	0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases ,,	18	0
Gold and jewelled Tie Clips ,,	8	0
Silver-cased Gold-mounted Amber Cigarette Tubes ,,	12	0
Silver Sovereign Purses ,,	8	8
Do. with Watch combined ,,	23	0
Gents' Silver Card Cases ,,	10	0
Ladies' Do. do. ,,	18	0
Silver Match Boxes ,,	3	0
Silver Key Chains ,,	12	0
Silver Cigar Cutters ,,	5	0
Silver Cigarette Cases ,,	18	0
Silver Manicure Sets ,,	21	0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases ,,	2	0
Gold Do. do ,,	36	0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases ,,	11	0
Gun Metal Card cases ,,	12	0
Gun Metal Pencils ,,	3	8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks ,,	50	0
Nickel Silver Leather-mounted Spirit Flasks ,,	20	0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes ,,	40	0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags ,,	90	0

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THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS. OF INDIA.
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SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS
SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
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AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.
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The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS' LOW CUSHIONS.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

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APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
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SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
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STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.
New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.
CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN who wish to ATTEND the LEVEE at the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 11th December, 1902, are requested to take notice that Carriages should approach the Town Hall by Church Gate Street or by any of the Roads south of the Elphinstone Circle. The north side of the Circle as also the Roads leading to the Circle north of the Town Hall will be blocked and reserved for parking carriages. No Carriages will be permitted to approach the Town Hall by Church Gate Street or Elphinstone Circle between 4-0 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. Carriages will take up near the North Gate and pass away by the roads south of the Circle and Church Gate Street.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 9th December, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, SHORT LENGTHS OF RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, WHEELS AND TYRES, WASTE PAPER, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th December, 1902, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper, at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office.

TERMS—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of the Offer.

NOTE—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th December, 1902.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME for a NEW STREET extending from HORNBY ROAD to PALTAN ROAD along THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF the CRAWFORD MARKET IN ESPLANADE SECTION, A. WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a STREET SCHEME which provides for the construction of a NEW STREET extending eastwards in a direct line from HORNBY ROAD to PALTAN ROAD along the Southern Boundary of the CRAWFORD MARKET.

The area comprised in the said Scheme is estimated to contain about 1,470 square yards or thereabouts, and is situated within the Municipal Ward A, of the City of Bombay, and is within the following limits :—

All the lands bounded on and towards the north by the Crawford Market, on and towards the east by Paltan Road, on and towards the south by property vested in the said Trustees being part of the lands numbered 13 in Schedule C to the said Act, and described as the Triangular Plot south of Crawford Market, and on and towards the west by Hornby Road.

And that the office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the place, where Particulars of the said Scheme, a map of the area comprised therein, and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1902.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

A COMFORT TO EVERY HOME.

NO HOME should be unprovided with these three Simple Medicines, which cost a few Rupees, and are a Comfort in every Home.

DERMINA, WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, AND TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC.

DERMINA—The great cure for Dhobi Itch, Ringworm, and all Parasitical Skin Diseases. Dermina cures Dhobi Itch in three applications, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT.—Acknowledged the best and safest medicine ever known for Coughs, Colds, and all Affections of the Chest and Lungs. Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BEYNON AND CO., CHEMISTS,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, up to MONDAY, the 12th January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of 500 TONS of FIRST CLASS TEAK TIMBER in LOGS.

2. Forms of Tender and Specification can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, on payment of a fee of One Rupee each set.

3. Tenders to be enclosed in sealed covers, superscribed "Tenders for Teak Timber," and addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, who will open them in his office on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1903, at noon, in presence of such of the Tenderers as may be present at the hour, date, and place mentioned above.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200 Earnest Money in Cash or Currency Notes.

5. The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish Cash Security equal to 5 per cent of the total value of the Contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within 10 days of the acceptance of his Tender failing this, his Deposit of Rs. 200 will be forfeited to the Company.

6. The Deposits of unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. SARGEAUNT,
Ag. Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.

Hubli, 5th December, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 63 of 1902.

CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and another .....Plaintiff.
vs.
ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1902, the Steam Ship the "GULF of TRINIDAD" as she now lies at anchor in the harbour of Bombay, the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Coals, Stores and Provisions, and all other property appertaining thereto will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
ESPLANADE BANDSTAND,
FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1902, AT 9 P.M.
IN AID OF
THE POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE FUND.

PATRONS THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to sing :—

Madame SCHULTZ, Mrs. L. W. MICHAEL, Miss EMILY DAY, Messrs. THOS. ASHWOOD, G. E. THOMAS, S. H. CLARKE, and CORNWALLIS SMITH.

ADMISSION Re. 1.

Reserved Tables, Annas 8 each.

Tables Reserved at the door, Re. 1 each.

Tickets at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WITH reference to this Office Notice, dated 29th October, 1902, intending 1st and 2nd Class Passengers are requested to BOOK their SEATS for DELHI by application to this Office, on or before the 15th instant, as they will thereby save themselves much inconvenience and afford considerable assistance to the Company.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 10th Dec., 190

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL, which will be in force for twelve months beginning on the 10th December, 1902, is NOW READY, and Copies can be obtained on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A Fee of Rs. 6 will be charged for each Copy.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th December, 1902.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 383 of 1902.

Re MAYARAM LALBHOY, of Bombay, Hindu, who lately traded in partnership with BHOOKANDAS LALUBHOY, HURGOVANDAS ITCHARAM, PURBHOODAS TRIBHOVANDAS, and MOTILAL TRIBHOVANDAS under the name and style of LALUBHAI MOOLCHAND, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed has been adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI and XII Vic., Chap 21, it is ordered that all the Real and Personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act.

10th December, 1902.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE ALL SAINTS' SISTERS propose to CLOSE THE BOARDING SCHOOL at CHRISTMAS and RE-OPEN it at Khandala on or about January 15th. Applications should be made to

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Peter's Girls' School.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets will be ISSUED over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES. For particulars see notices exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th November, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December, 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, Intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE TIME for the RECEPTION of TENDERS for CARBIDE of CALCIUM is extended from 15th December, 1902, to 22nd December, 1902.

By Order.

J. W. A. McNAIR,
Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, 26th November, 1902.

BEST SADDLERY,
STABLE KITS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS and
RUBBER TYRES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

E. N. ANTIA,

GENERAL MERCHANT,

3RD BLOCK, SITARAM BUILDINGS, NEAR ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET

WHERE Europe Articles, English Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Patent Medicines, Toilette Requisites, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Toys, &c., &c., are sold at WHOLESALE PRICE; and every article guaranteed GENUINE and FRESH as imported direct from the Manufacturers every fortnightly.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are kindly requested to favour with their trial order.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENHAM HALL LANE, GIRGAUM,

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Framjee Tamuljee Mirzan, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on Saturday, the 20th December, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, lying in an oart called Dellowry Wadi, together with a bungalow, stable, out-houses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Girgaum, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurements 7833 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 307 and New No. 1VF-2071, old Survey No. 676, and new Survey No. 18-7910, and bounded as follows : On the north by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, on the south by a passage of the oart called Dellowry Wadi, on the east by the property of Mathoorabai, wife of Narayan Dharmajee Mistri, and on the west by a passage of the oart called Dellowry Wadi, which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 343 (3) and Street No. 23 B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th December, 1902.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Anas. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY WISHES CORRESPONDENCE with rich, handsome, young Gentleman. Apply "124 D.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

VISITORS TO DELHI DURBAR will get BRAND NEW CYCLES on HIRE. Terms liberal. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

REAL CAMEL-HAIR RUGS, the warmest and the lightest Covering for Cold Weather. Just the thing for Delhi Durbar. A new Consignment just landed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

1903 DELHI Coronation Durbar. Every requisite from a single Tent to complete Camp. Orders now being registered. All information free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUS IN URBE," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

WANTED RESPECTABLE SITUATION by Advertiser, a Writer on Popular Scientific Subjects. He will give Security if so required. Apply Box "No. 228 N." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model, Riche, fitted with Ball Bearing, free Wheel, and Bowden Triumph Pattern Brake, a perfect Mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies throughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT. VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s., for MEN, for VARICOCELE. Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS, 105 REGENT STREET, LONDON ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Tsaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu. (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies, and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
6 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ASK FOR

VATCHA BROS'.

NEW LIST

For Carriage Rubber Tyres, Cycles, Accessories, Nickelplating, Enamelling, Repairing Cycles, &c.

FOR One second-hand LANDAU CARRIAGE, in sound condition, by E. Kesterton of London, (England).

VATCHA BROS.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

STYLISH CARRIAGES and HORSES for SALE or on HIRE by month.

RACE and POLO PONIES on hand for Sale.

PROMPT REPAIRS of all description to Carriages. Workmanship guaranteed.

Art Furniture, Crockery, Plated Ware, &c., for Household and Camp use, for Sale or on Hire.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.

PAREL TANK ROAD,

ALL kinds of poultry, sucking pigs, and rabbits for sale at the above address. Customers are requested to be kind enough to send in their orders as

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £13,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London
61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,166

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the
ORIENTAL
which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and (1.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£92 9/16	= + 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= ,,
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1/8	= ,,

SILVER—

Spot in London	22	= + 1/16
2 months hence	22	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	47 5/8	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	= + 1 1/2
Berlin ,,	20·45 1/2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	= ,,

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= ,,
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= ,,
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 7/8 pr ct	= ,,
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	= ,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 pr ct	= ,,

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= + /8
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	= + /8

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £63.
Yellow Metal 5 1-2d.
Tin Plates 12s. 6d.
Bar iron Belgium, £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-2-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 5 1-4d.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,830,000.
Linseed—Linseed Bold 44 1-8. Apl.-May. Buyers. Tone firmer.
Coffee—Coffee in New York 5 1-4.
Arrivals—Steamer D Balduino.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·48 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,500. Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr
4·40 plus 4	4·40 plus 4	4·40 plus 4	4·40 plus 4
Apl.-May	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4·40 plus 4	4·41 plus 4	4·41 plus 4	4·41 plus 4

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	43,000 bales.
Do. last year	75,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	14,000 ,,
,, ,, Continent	24,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8·50
Futures, month of Dec.	8·27
Do. do. March	8·17 —11
In New Orleans—	
Spot	8
Futures month of March	8·11 — 2
Do. June	8·10 — 1
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 9th December, 1902:—

Cotton	9,438 bales.
Wheat	16,700 cwts.
Linseed	1,798 ,,
Rapeseed	163 ,,
Gingellyseed	30,418 ,,
Poppyseed	757 ,,
Groundnuts	116 ,,
Castorseed	3,151 ,,
Rice	5,815 ,,
Myrabolloms	4,278 ,,
Cottonseed	32,051 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	116 1-2
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	160
Japan 30 ,, ,,	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97-8
1st Settlement	Rs. 97-7

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone firm.				
Ready			8	4
Forward April-May ...			7	13
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...			5	6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...			5	13
Do. Gujarat forward April May ...			6	5
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready			8	4
Forward April-May			7	8
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Ready			24	0
Forward April.-May.			24	8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Forward Jany-Feby			36	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Howree Khandesh Ready ...	37	8		
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	37	0		
25 ,, ,, ...	36	0		
50 ,, ,, ...	35	8	35	0
Black Kutnee	32	8		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	57,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·40	4·39 —1	4·39 —1

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.
4·39 —1	4·40 —1	4·40 —1	4·40 —1	4·40 —1

COTTON.—The market remains steady with quotations about R 1 higher all round for this month's delivery. There is a fair enquiry for spot cotton of high class.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.		Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)		164	155	—	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)		166	158	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	...	166	158	...	do
Belsti, M G	...	175	169	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	...	165-6	...	do
Domrajgaum Poolgaum	..	179	173	...	do
Oomra good staple	...	184	178	173	do
Akola do)					
Khamgaum do)	...	177	171	...	do)
Karanja do)					
Broach do	...	197	...	189	25 March.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Good Bhownugger.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	92 9-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	85 1-8
Bar Silver	22

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th December 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this evening:—
No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
At 8-45 p.m.—10-in R. M. L. Gun Drill.
No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
At 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. There will be a parade for No. 2 Company, at Maha laxmi Fort, on Saturday next, the 13th inst., at 4-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill order with puttees.

3. There will be a meeting of Officers and N.-C. Officers of No. 2 Company, at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, after drill on Thursday next the 18th instant.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th December 1902.

1. A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File under Major D J Sharp, with Lieutenants P H Hewett and A R Sharp, will parade behind the Town Hall, at 3-30 p.m., today (Thursday) the 11th instant for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor at the Levee.
Dress:—Review Order, Khaki. Helmet fittings to be worn. Puttees will not be worn.

2. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue to-day (Thursday) the 11th inst., at 3-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki. Rifles to be carried. Belts and Side Arms not to be worn.

3. The above Company parade will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

KARACHI.

DEATH.

JEFFRIES—November 30, at Karachi, Rev Enoch Jeffries, Wesleyan Minister, aged 59 years and 6 months.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WILLS-FRANCIS—November 22, at C M S Church, Girgaon, Bombay, by the Rev Canon Roberts, Rev G B Wills, London Mission, Almora, to Blanche Mary, daughter of the late J P Francis, Esq. of Norton, Norfolk.

DEATH.

KIRWAN—December 10, at the Parsonage, Byculla, Bombay, Constance Brudenell, daughter of the late Captain G Kirwan, 25th K O S B.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GUTSCHKE—December 5, at 19, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of M Gutschke, of a son.

THOM—December 5, at Naraingunge, the wife of William Thom, Jute Merchant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MAHALANOBIS—SEN—December 6, at Lily Cottage, 78 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, by the Rev S P C Mozoomdar and B C Roy, Suhodh Chunder Mahalanobis, B Sc, Professor, Presidency College, son of Guru Churn Mahalanobis, to Monica, fourth daughter of the late Keshub Chunder Sen.

DEATHS.

ARUNDELL—December 7, at 9, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, W Arundell, aged 43 years.

D'ALBEDIJHILL—December 5, at Cochin, Malabar, South India, Amelia Ernestine, eldest daughter of the late Conrad Joseph Gustaf-baron d'Albedijhill, in her 33rd year.

GAGER—In loving memory of Jane Gager, widow of Mr F D Gager, Registrar, Revenue Secretariat, Fort St George, who died at Bangalore on 2nd December, 1902 aged 73 years, 9 months and 27 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 7-3m., 8-34s. Low water, 1-10m., 1-52s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Levee, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.
St. Mary's College, Variety Entertainment, 9 p. m.
Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
Bombay Golf Club, Calcutta Medal.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Satrunji entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Arvak yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Pangola, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 13th December.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 1377, of these 245 were new admissions consisting of 121 males, 70 females and 54 children. The average daily attendance was 5,510.

SOLDIERS ROBBING A SAILOR.—Before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sullivan charged Gunners J. Wakelan and W J. Balls with the theft of £9-10 belonging to Mortimer Finucane, a seaman on board the s. s. Lake Manitoba. Complainant met the accused at the Edinburgh Bar, Sutlej Road, and after taking some drink there all went to the London Hotel. From the London Hotel they drove in a victoria to the Colaba Depot. At the Colaba Depot complainant woke up and found that the first accused had gone. He then searched his waistcoat pockets and found £9 in gold from one pocket and 10 shillings in silver from another pocket missing. Near the depot he informed the military police and charged the second accused with the theft. The civil police were then informed and the room of the first accused was found out and £9 in gold and 6 shillings and 6 pence in silver were recovered from him. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, saying that they had fallen asleep in the quarry on their way to Colaba. The Magistrate sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, in default, to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DISPOSING OF STOLEN BEADS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hajee Razak Ali, a Mahomedan, was charged with disposing of thirteen stolen strings of beads, valued at Rs. 130, the property of Goolam Mahomed. Mr. Boyce, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that complainant's brother, Faiz Mahomed, who traded in beads, was a passenger on board a steamer under quarantine going to Mecca on the 3rd instant. He had the strings of beads in his pocket and missed them the next day. Faiz Mahomed asked the complainant to make enquiries, and the latter saw the beads hung up in a shop in Bhindy Bazaar on Monday last. Faiz Mahomed made enquiries and ascertained that the shop-keeper had purchased the beads from the accused for Rs. 6. The matter was reported to the Police who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded that he purchased the beads for Rs. 5 from a Mahomedan, whom he was unable to point out, and sold them for Rs. 6 to the shop keeper, whereby making a profit of one rupee only. The Magistrate held the charge proved and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with the alternative to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged Matu Sada with stealing gold and silver ornaments valued at about Rs. 570 belonging to Paivatibai, a Hindu woman, residing at Chinch Bunder. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant said that she became acquainted with the accused about 12 months ago through one Ladubai, a tenant in her house at Chinch Bunder. About seven or eight months ago she became ill and accused brought a Bhagat to her who performed certain ceremonies in her house to drive the devil of sickness out. She remained ill for about two months, and on her recovery she examined her box and found the property missing. Eventually she questioned the accused, who said that he had taken the ornaments away for safe-keeping as she was ill. She asked for the ornaments from him since then, but he was putting her off with promises. His Worship on the evidence found that the charge was a false one and discharged the accused. Complainant was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50 which was to be paid to the accused as compensation.

MISSING A CART LOAD OF SUGAR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. D'acup disposed of a case in which Hearjee Deojee, Valjee Laljee, and Kastu chand were charged with assisting in disposing of ten bags of sugar valued at Rs. 150; knowing them to have been stolen. Bhowanishenker Kevalram was charged with receiving the stolen bags, and Gopal Morarjee with concealing one of the bags. The accused were defended by Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, and Messrs. Velinker and Abhale, pleaders. It appeared from the evidence that on the 18th November last the complainant sent a servant of his to take delivery of 122 bags of sugar which he had purchased from one Hajee Gulam Mahomed. Delivery was taken by the servant and the bags were loaded in twelve carts. Each of the carmen was given a chit, showing the number of the cart and the name of the driver, and was directed to take the goods to the complainant's go-down in Khan Bazaar. When the servant returned to the go-down in the evening, he found that cart no 2825 had not turned up. The matter was reported to the Police. Enquiries were made and nine of the bags were traced to the shop of the fourth accused, to whom, it was alleged, they had been sold for Rs. 120 by the first three accused. The remaining one bag was discovered from the room of the first accused where he had concealed it. The cart and its driver could not be found. The Magistrate on the evidence held that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the fourth accused received the bags with a guilty knowledge and acquitted him. The second and third accused were given the benefit of the doubt and discharged. The first and fifth accused were convicted and sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for six months and one month respectively.

THE remarkable house built by William Morris, known as "The Red House," Barley Heath, was to be offered for sale by public auction at the Mart at the beginning of this month. It was erected some forty years ago from the plans of Mr. Philip Webb, and stands in the midst of a quaint and delightful old English garden. The interior is beautifully decorated, the walls of the drawing room having pictures in tempera by the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, while some of the stained-glass windows and handsome fitments were painted by Morris. After a visit to the property soon after its erection Dante Gabriel Rossetti wrote: "Above all, I wish you could see the house Morris has built for himself in Kent. It is a most noble work in every way, and more a poem than a house . . . but an admirable place to live in, too."

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

A MEASURER'S ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Oswald Kenneth Wrafter, a measurer in the employ of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, stood charged with falsification of accounts and forgery for the purpose of cheating.

Mr. M. M. Murzban, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; while Mr. Lowndes defended the accused. Mr. Weldon appeared to watch the case on behalf of the P. and O. Company.

ADDRESS FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. Lowndes, before proceeding with his address, called upon the prosecution to produce a document to which reference had been made in evidence and for the production of which he had given notice two days ago. He added that if the document was not produced, he would assume that it did not exist.

Mr. Murzban said his learned friend might assume that the document did not exist.

Mr. Lowndes then resumed his address. He said before dealing with the merits of the case he had a few preliminary observations to make. One thing he wanted to impress upon the jurors was that if there was one principle which was dear to the minds of the British it was the idea of fair play. It was a characteristic of their nation. It was not so with all nations. For instance, the French people had a different system. As soon as a Frenchman was charged with a crime he was closeted with the judge, who cross-examined the man and tried to extort some admission from him. It was not so with the British. The first canon of British justice was that the man should have fair play at his trial. In this case the prosecution had sinned against that canon of justice. In his whole course of professional career, the learned counsel remarked, he had never been so rude to a member of his own profession as he was on the previous day. He regretted it sincerely, but he must say that his learned friend had himself to thank for it. His learned friend had attempted to prejudice the jury by saying that a particular statement, which neither he himself, as counsel for the defence, nor the jury had seen, was made by the accused and was an incriminating statement. Was it fair to put such a statement before the jury? He asked the jurors to take that matter entirely out of their minds. He could quite understand that Michael was an extremely acrimonious witness. He did not blame him for being a recalcitrant witness, but he must say that it was no business of the Crown to bolster up a particular man and urge what an honest and good man he was, and how generous he was. Michael and Wrafter had both been dismissed by the Chamber of Commerce. They were both in fault. It was a perfectly legitimate argument to say that his client was dismissed by the Chamber of Commerce, and to draw an adverse inference from that. But on the other hand, it was an equally perfectly legitimate argument to say that the only man on whose evidence the jurors were asked to convict the accused had also been dismissed by the Chamber of Commerce, Counsel submitted that it was no business of the Crown to act as counsel for Michael in this case. In his remarks the learned counsel for the prosecution had gone out of his way in lauding Michael, and it might have seemed to the jurors that he was protesting too much. When a counsel spent half an hour in convincing the jury of the honesty of a certain witness, one could not help thinking that there must be something wrong about him. In counsel's opinion, the proper course that lay before the Crown was to put the case fairly before the jury. Michael was an extremely interested witness, and was naturally so, as he would stand or fall by the verdict of the jury. In fact he had brought the case to clear his own character. The jurors would agree with him, counsel urged, that he was entitled to say that they would take Michael's evidence as that of an interested witness, and they would discount it to that extent. They must receive his evidence with great caution, and not put faith in it unless they found that it was supported by independent witnesses. Counsel said he did not want to put Wrafter in any other position than in what he was. He had been dismissed by the Chamber of Commerce and the jurors were entitled to take that into consideration. But it would be going a long way to say that, because he was dismissed, he was, therefore, guilty of forgery. There was a big gap between the two. If such consideration were allowed, the argument might also apply to Michael, who, though a servant of sixteen years' standing, had been dismissed by the Chamber of Commerce. They could well imagine that the Chamber could not have dismissed such an old servant without grave reasons. There was not much difference in the treatment given by the Chamber to the two men. Coming to the relations on which Michael stood with Hammaney, counsel said they were on very intimate terms. The foundation of Michael's case was that, on the 30th March this year, Hammaney came to him and showed him two certificates which were not in Michael's own handwriting. Michael, it was stated, at once jumped to the conclusion from the mere sight of the certificates that fraud had been committed, and that Wrafter had committed it. This was extraordinary, because he could not have then known what was written on the counterfoils, as the certificates had been written a year before. Again, the certificates in question dealt with measurements of some cargo shipped by Shang Tai and Company, and Hammaney as mucadum of Mr. Currimbhoy Ibraniim could not have anything to do with them. Counsel submitted that the story told by Michael as to the production of the two certificates was highly improbable. He further submitted that Michael's statement that Wrafter had produced Ex. A was also untrue. Counsel concluded by asking the jury not to put reliance on the evidence of Michael and bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that there could be no doubt that, if the evidence of the prosecution was to be believed, the offence of forgery as defined in the Code had been committed. They were asked by the counsel for the defence to treat the whole story told by Michael as a concoction, a story which had no foundation. They were told that certificates Nos. 177 and 178 were never produced by Hammaney and that Ex. A. was never produced by Wrafter. The case turned entirely upon the degree of credibility which the jurors attached to the evidence of Michael, and they would naturally ask themselves what motive Michael could have in fabricating a story of that kind. That must be the first question which would arise in their minds, because men could not act unless they had some motive. For the defence it was admitted that the documents had been written by Wrafter at the dictation of Michael, it being a custom prevalent in the department to render assistance in that way when the season was busy. That statement required to be carefully examined. They had it in evidence that the figures in the counterfoils did not correspond with the figures in the alleged forged certificates. Now, how could the difference between those figures have arisen. They were asked to believe that this must have arisen in the hurry of taking down figures. It was for the jurors to judge whether these variations occurred through oversight or what was the other alternative, Michael might have been at the bottom of the fraud and the prisoner was a catspaw of that particular witness. With regard to the suggestion that Michael delayed reporting the matter to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce with a view to obtain hush-money, his lordship remarked it was not the duty of the prosecution to call evidence in support of Michael's denial of such a charge. The suggestion that the prosecution should have called witnesses for that purpose appealed to his lordship's mind a very unfair proceeding. It was quite open to the defence to have brought witnesses to show that Michael had attempted to obtain hush-money. Nothing of the sort had been done, and on being questioned Michael had denied, that anything of the kind took place. Under the circumstances they had no right to assume that any such thing took place. His lordship asked the jury to say whether it was likely that Michael having prepared a false certificate got Wrafter to make a copy of it in order to use him as his catspaw, and if it were so, why Michael had at such distance of time raked up a matter in which he himself was the author of a crime. As his lordship had already pointed out no motive had been shown by the defence why these proceedings should have been instituted against Wrafter. Michael's own version was that he was desirous of clearing his character. That would occur to the jurors as being a very proper motive. He had in connection with that matter lost his appointment. He said that he had acted in a "bona fide" and honest manner throughout, and therefore he had been compelled to institute the prosecution first in the Police Court, and then in the High Court, to clear his character, and to bring home the charge to the real culprit. His lordship asked the jurors to apply their minds to the whole matter under consideration and weigh the probabilities against improbabilities. They should ask themselves whether the story told by Michael was on the face of it a concocted one, or whether it bore the impress of truth. If they found that Michael was a man in whom they could not place trust, or who was not entitled to credit, it would be their duty to find the accused not guilty. On the other hand, if they found that Michael's story was on the whole true, then it was their duty to find him guilty of the offence with which he was charged.

The jury retired to their room to consider their verdict, and on their return after a few minutes' consultation, the foreman said the jury found the accused not guilty by 6 to 3.

His Lordship ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Nageshwar Sitaram, a Hindu, was charged with abetting some persons in forging a document, namely, a power of attorney purported to have been executed by one Rangubai, a Hindu woman, and with dishonestly using the same as genuine.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; while Mr. Menker and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant had a sum of Rs. 4,000 deposited in the National Bank for a fixed period. The woman being a widow the accused used to give her advice in money matters as a friend of her family. In October, last year she had occasion to go to Bhagoor, a place near Nasik, and while she was there, it was alleged, the accused took a woman before Mr. Strangman, then Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and got her to forge Rangubai's signature on a power of attorney authorising the accused to withdraw Rangubai's money from the National Bank and to do whatever he liked with the money. On the strength of that document the accused withdrew the money from the bank. Subsequently when the complainant went to the bank to draw interest on the amount deposited, she was informed that the accused had withdrawn the money.

Some evidence was called for the prosecution, and the court adjourned until this morning.

A PATHAN RUNS AMOK IN BOMBAY.

HE KILLS TWO AND INJURES FOUR.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night great excitement and commotion was caused amongst the residents of Khadak, Mandvie, by the circulation of a report that an Afghan Pathan named Nasirkhan Ashills, aged twenty-four, had run amok and had been savagely attacking people in the street with a long butcher's knife. The Pathan, it appears, killed Ismail Fakirmahomed, aged twenty-two, a crier in the Konkani Mosque at Khadak and Police Jamadar named Mahomed Dada Mia, and injured four other persons.

From inquiries made by the police it appeared that the murderer Nasirkhan had been living in the mosque for the last several months, and maintained himself on the charities of those who visited the mosque and occasionally worked as a labourer. He was at logger head with Ismail Fakirmahomed, the crier of the mosque. It seems that about a fortnight ago he had a quarrel with the crier's younger brother named Noormahomed aged fifteen. The Pathan caught the lad by his neck and knocked him down. The lad complained to his brother (crier) who warned the Pathan that if he did not behave himself better, he would be turned out of the mosque. He, however, contended that a mosque was a House of God wher every Mahomedan had a right to live if he chose to do so. They had since then slight quarrels. On Tuesday morning the deceased crier missed his knife with which he slaughtered goats in the mosque, and mentioned the matter to several persons.

On the night in question the crier Ismail was lying asleep on the verandah of the mosque, when the murderer armed with the knife that had been missed attacked him. One Ekdust Sarat Syid, a teacher in the mosque who was then engaged in shutting the doors and windows of the mosque, heard cries of "I am murdered, I am murdered." Ekdust came out on to the verandah and saw the Pathan ruthlessly hacking the crier with the knife. He inflicted several deep wounds on the crier, who died on the spot. Ekdust raised an alarm, when the assailant rushed out of the gate of the mosque into the street, brandishing the knife as he careered through the street. The Pathan then ran in the direction of the Jackeria Musjid, followed by policeman No. 1764 B, the latter calling out all the while "thief, thief" in order that persons coming from opposite direction might endeavour to arrest the progress of the infuriated man. The latter, however passed unopposed through Musjid Bunder Road and entered Dariasthan street, where he met a Bania named Pradhan Bhimjee, coming from the opposite direction. The Bania in attempting to stop the murderer, was attacked by the latter, who stabbed him with the knife, inflicting wounds on his chest and left arm. The Pathan continued his mad career towards Vad-Gadi, where he came upon another Hindu named Harrishunker Kanjee, who in attempting to stop the man, was stabbed in his abdomen and other parts of the body. The Pathan continued his flight, pursued by two policeman. On reaching the junction of Dariasthan and Samuel street, the Pathan, seeing a milkman named Khanra Lukhmidas, attempting to stop him, stabbed him on the left side and on the left forearm. Police Jamadar No. 9 named Mahomed Dada Mia, who was coming along Vad-Gadi, hearing the cry of Khanra, ran to the spot, when the murderer turned upon him and inflicted a nasty wound in his abdomen and chest. The Jamedar fell. Policeman 1092 B ran ed Permeshwar Gungadin, who was on post close by, noticing the scuffle ran forward and endeavoured to hold the Pathan fast under his arms. The latter turned the knife upon Permeshwar and inflicted two wounds in his abdomen and one in his chest. Notwithstanding these injuries, the policeman held on to him pluckily until assistance reached him. The murderer was then disarmed and secured.

Ismail Fakir Mahomed, the crier died on the spot in the mosque, while the five injured persons, one police Jemadar, and one police sepoy, were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where their condition was pronounced to be so serious as to consider it necessary to have their dying depositions recorded by a Magistrate.

Mr. P. H. Dastur was accordingly summoned and he recorded the depositions of all the injured men except Pradhan Bhimjee.

Jemadar Mahomed Dada Mia died in the hospital at 11 o'clock yesterday morning while Permeshwar Gungadin, the police sepoy, is not expected to live.

THE INQUEST.

At the Morgue last evening Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquiry regarding the deaths of Ismail Fakirmahomed and Mahomed Dada Mia, Superintendent Grennan assisted in conducting the inquiry.

Noormahomed Fakirchand disposed that the deceased Ismail was his brother and was a crier in the Konkani mosque at Khadak for the last eleven months. The witness knew the accused who used to sleep in the mosque for the past five or six months. About a fortnight ago witness had a quarrel with the accused when the latter held him by the neck, knocked him down, and stuff him on the cheek. Witness went crying to his brother (deceased) who was in the mosque and informed him of what had occurred. The deceased thereupon warned the accused that if he behaved in that way in future he would turn him out of the mosque. The witness identified the knife (produced) as one belonging to his deceased brother who kept it in the store-room of the mosque. The knife was missed from the room and the deceased was making inquiries about it. The deceased kept the knife in the mosque for slaughtering, in accordance with the Mahomedan custom, goats and fowls which were brought there by the people.

Kurrimkhan Fakirkhan, a Mahomedan merchant residing at Bandora, having identified the body of the Police Jamadar Mahomed Dada Mia, further inquiry was adjourned.

At the desire of the Commissioner of Police, European and Native police officers and men of the Bombay Police Force, attended the funeral of the Jamadar, who was killed while performing his duties. The deceased had rendered services to the force, extending over a period of twenty years. He was about forty years of age and was a very popular Native officer.

DEATH OF THE POLICEMAN.

Parmeshwar Gungadin, the policeman, who had sustained serious injuries at the hand of the murderer, died last evening at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The conduct of the policeman was most praiseworthy, for were it not for his pluck and bravery the murderer would have escaped and injured, if not killed, some other people.

Hurrishunker Kanja, the Bania, who was stabbed in three places, has been lying in the hospital in a precarious condition.

A GENTLEMAN, who sued another at the West London Police-court for detaining his dog, said he was able to recognise the animal "by its peculiar grin." There is a school of observers of character which judges people entirely by their way of laughing; perhaps this gentleman was a specialist of that kind. We are not told as much as we should like to hear about this grin. Was it a grin of cordial recognition? Or the awkward, nervous grin of the captured truant? Or merely the permanent grin of a gay and genial temperament? "It showed its teeth when laughing," said the alleged owner. Most of us do that. Perhaps the generally received notion that dogs do not laugh is based on the fact that they laugh inwardly as a rule—like the elder Mr. Weller. "The dog was removed to the Bench for inspection." A somewhat similar proceeding occurs in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Trial by jury." The magistrate had the hardihood to examine the animal's teeth, to see if they bore certain scratches, which the other litigant alleged to be his private marks. A case in which two claimants of a dog both recognise him by his teeth is certainly nov

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

AN EYE-WITNESS.—So many and so varied are the accounts of the meetings of mill-hands and their so-called leaders and mis-leaders that we must decline to publish any further communication on the subject except over the duly authenticated signature of the correspondent.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902.

MR. KRUGER AND THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE latest instalment of extracts from Mr. Kruger's memoirs comprises one on the subject of the War of Independence. For some reason or other he refrains from giving a history of that war. Because, he says, it has been described down to its smallest details. So has every other incident to which the ex-president refers, but he has his own version of things, and might possibly have been able to throw fresh light upon it. Some of his own versions of events are not acceptable to those who also took part in them, and we find both Sir Evelyn Wood and Colonel Frank Rhodes challenge some of his assertions. In view of the small number of Boers available for fighting purposes in 1880 Mr. Kruger tells us they had perforce to go to work in the struggle with Great Britain with the greatest circumspection. Ammunition was scarce, and they had first to capture ammunition and then fight with it. He lingers on the one fight—at Bronkhorst Spruit—which he says need not have taken place had Colonel Anstruther not expressed his determination to proceed to Pretoria. As he did this Joubert and his men had no choice but to attack. The field of the battle, says Mr. Kruger, was a bare hill on which stood a few hawthorn trees. The English took up their position in a sunk road, which the burghers had to charge, across open grounds. The fight lasted only a few minutes. About 230 English were killed or wounded, the rest surrendered. Colonel Anstruther, who himself was mortally wounded, sent for Commandant Joubert, told him that he was beaten in fair fight, and asked him to accept his sword as a present. He died a few minutes later. Contemporary accounts described the affair as an act of treachery on the part of the Boers. And Colonel Anstruther's dying words went to prove that he had been unfairly treated. Mr. T. F. Carter, in his book, describes it as a deliberately planned ambush to entrap men who had no idea that they were marching in an enemy's country. If a reasonable time had been given to Colonel Anstruther in which to reply to Joubert's message the force could not say as they do say that they were treacherously surprised. Yet, it is satisfactory to remember that our men at Bronkhorst Spruit "did their duty and died like men, a noble example to any army. If any stain has been cast on the flag in the Transvaal, the gallant 94th did all that was possible by their deeds at Bronkhorst Spruit to obliterate it."

Thus the two accounts differ very greatly. That is not the only respect in which Mr. Kruger's memory plays him false. Describing his interview with Sir Evelyn Wood at O'Neill's farm he says the British Government desired to retain the Utrecht and Wakkerstroom districts. But to this Mr. Kruger and his colleagues demurred. After long arguments, according to Mr. Kruger, Sir Evelyn Wood asked: "Suppose we do not yield on this point, will you go on fighting?" Mr. Kruger's reply was "That is not a fair question. If we do not yield will you go on fighting?" Sir Evelyn Wood answered, "Yes." Whereupon, the ex-President says, "I took up my hat, rose and said: 'Then we need not discuss matters further.'" Upon this Mr. Kruger tells us Sir Evelyn took him by the arm, exclaiming, "No, come back, you must not be so hasty," and General Smith interposed with, "The best thing would be to let the sword decide." As to the withdrawal of the troops and the agreement drafted with that end in view Mr. Kruger gives his own account. Sir Evelyn Wood desired to get off with verbal assurances, and we are asked to believe that he seized the opportunity while Mr. Kruger was engaged in conversation with General Joubert and Dr. Jarissen to charge an orderly to take the news of the prolongation of the armistice to the camp. But, says Mr. Kruger: "I noticed this, and asked where the man was going," and so soon as he heard the nature of his mission he said to one of Wood's aides-de-camp 'stop that man.'" He then asked General Wood as an honest man first to sign the agreement containing the points discussed between them. The document stood on the table, but Sir Evelyn refused to sign. It was not until he cried "Burghers, Saddle," that Wood who now saw that further evasion was impossible, gave in, and signed. Now we turn to Sir Evelyn Wood's version with a feeling of satisfaction that the publishers of "The Memoirs of Paul Kruger" adopted the plan of offering extracts before issuing the book to the public. It has enabled interested persons to put forth their own versions, and thus to overtake the erroneous statements for which Mr. Kruger is responsible. Sir Evelyn denies that at O'Neill's farm he ever took Mr. Kruger by the arm or made the remarks attributed to him, for the latter spoke in Dutch, and every word was translated generally by Messrs. Jarissen or Piet Joubert. Says General Wood: "Mr. Kruger states that he prevented my aides-de-camp sending an orderly back to my camp. Not only is this untrue, but as the Chief of the Staff and Military Secretary were both present at the conference there was no occasion to send any messenger into camp. Mr. Kruger states that he forced me to sign conditions of peace by crying out 'Burghers, saddle!' He must forget, for his burghers were two miles off on the far side of a high ridge. Piet Joubert can no longer speak for himself, but as he told me he explained to the burghers that their defeat was inevitable unless they accepted the British terms. The compelling force came not from the Boer camp, but from Downing-street, Whitehall, London."

Little wonder that Sir Evelyn Wood imagines impartial historians are unlikely to regard Mr. Kruger as an accurate person. Probably he has grown so accustomed to repeating his own version of things that he has come to believe it true. But if no other part of the work is wholly reliable the story of his life in his four-wheeled capital on the railway line and his flight is, we suppose, practically unchallengeable. Other details we fear must be accepted with care. His flight was not the result of his own initiative we are told. The result of Dalmanutha made it clear to the Commandant-General, and the other officers that it was not possible for their small force of burghers to repel the enemy or to continue to fight him in the way they had done hitherto, and that it was better to send the president away. He declares that his departure from Pretoria was a bitter blow to him and leaving the Transvaal more bitter still. But he saw the land to which he had devoted his life swarming with the enemy, "who, in his arrogance, was already declaring that the war was over, and that only guerilla bands now infested the country." Willingly would he have stayed, but that his age prevented him riding, and it was, therefore, impossible for him to accompany the commandoes. A council had been summoned to meet at Nelspruit, and a number of officers decided to delegate him to Europe to endeavour to promote the cause of the republics. He will not admit that he fled. But he had contemplated it apparently for some time. For when he tells us of the invasion of the Transvaal Mr. Kruger writes that it became more and more clear to him that in his old age he would have to leave his wife, his home, and all that was dear to him in order to seek a refuge in the east of the republic and there to commence the struggle anew. The thought of this departure lay heavy upon his heart, the more so as his wife was so old and weak that he could not think of taking her with him. The doctor had declared that such a journey would mean death to her, yet he felt sure he would never see her again in this life. "The day of our separation after a long and happy marriage," he says, "came ever closer and closer, and an uncertain future, full of dangers and privations faced me." He left her to the tender mercies of the English of whom it is noteworthy that on landing at Marseilles he spoke with the utmost malignity. The war in South Africa, he told his French friends, had exceeded the limits of barbarian, not even the Kaffir tribes were so barbarous as the English, who had burnt their farms and driven their women and children into destitution without food or shelter. It does not seem to have occurred to anyone to express astonishment that he should have left his wife among the barbarians. But, as Sir Evelyn Wood remarks, impartial historians are unlikely to regard Mr. Kruger as an accurate person.

THE BENGAL CENSUS.

THE great Province of Bengal has a population of close upon 78½ millions. The last census disclosed the fact that in spite of three visitations of famine in certain wide tracts, disease and a diminished birth rate, the numbers of the people increased by over five per cent. during the decade from 1891 to 1901. The increase has, of course, been greater in certain parts of the province than in others, and at the same time there seems to have been a general improvement in the material condition of the people. In West Bengal there has been an expansion of population which in some districts has been phenomenal. This part of the province suffered severely between 1872 and 1881 from an epidemic of "Burdwan fever" which carried off large numbers of the people, but since 1882 there has been a wonderful recovery. The fever, which produced a decline of population in many districts varying from four to twelve and a half per cent., is now rarely met with, and instead of a reduction there is now reported from these districts an advance of from four to six per cent. In this quarter of the province there is no doubt, too, about the growth in the prosperity of the people. The districts of Central Bengal generally show a rise, which in the case of the Twenty-four-Parganas amounts to ten per cent., though Jessore, which has long been notoriously unhealthy, reports a decline of four per cent. following upon a decrease noted at the previous census, due to malarial fever. In Northern Bengal several of the districts show a growth of population for which immigration is to a large extent responsible. This is especially the case in Dinajpur, where the health conditions are far from satisfactory, and in Jalpaiguri where there are 103 tea gardens covering 76,158 acres, and where there are inducements for the settlement of the land by ordinary cultivators. In this latter district the advance has been almost entirely in the Western Duars which have shown a continuous and great development during the last thirty years. The growth of population in the Darjeeling district during the past ten years has been over eleven per cent., the increase being greatest in Kalimpong where waste land is being rapidly brought under cultivation by new settlers from Nepal. The small but prosperous district of Bogra also records a substantial advance, and the same is to be noted of all the other districts. In the eastern portion of the Province there was, moreover, a general increase. Plague had the effect of reducing the population in South Bihar. The epidemic was at its height at the time the census was taken, many of the people fled in panic, and the scare kept down the number of immigrants. In these circumstances the census showed a decrease of over eight per cent in the inhabitants of South Bihar compared with the record of 1891. Plague and scarcity also accounted for a decline in Gaya, and emigration due to crop failure caused a reduction in Shahabad. The same causes were also responsible for most of the decreases in the districts of North Behar, the population of which is practically the same now that it was ten years ago. Orissa, on the other hand, shows a notable advance, and the districts of the Chhota Nagpur plateau, in spite of a considerable flow of emigration, also record substantial increases. One notable fact brought out by the census is especially mentioned by Mr. E. A. Gait in his recently issued report, and it is that climate is a more important factor than the density of the population in determining its growth or decay. In Bihar, where famine was severely felt during the decade, it seems doubtful, says Mr. Gait, if the most thickly inhabited tracts are capable of sustaining a larger population than they already carry, but in East Bengal there seems to be no area where the people have reached the limit which the land can support.

WIDENING THE WICKET.

THE decision come to by the captains of first-class counties to increase the width of the wicket one inch by increasing the diameter of the stumps as a concession to bowlers will hardly cause much surprise in the cricket world. Some such change had been anticipated as the result of a growing feeling that bowlers under the existing state of things were handicapped out of all proportion to batsmen. What will, however, cause surprise is the fact that the county captains have introduced the change and not the Marylebone Cricket Club, a body to which we are accustomed to look for legislation in connection with all matters pertaining to the game. Viewed in this light the alteration in the width of the wicket reported by Reuter in a telegram published to-day apparently only affects first-class county cricket, and will not interfere with any other class of cricket either at home or abroad until it is confirmed at a general meeting of the M. C. C. At the best the alteration can only be regarded as an experiment which as likely as not will only survive a single season. In any case we hardly see how bowlers will be benefited by the change to any appreciable extent because naturally batsmen will exercise greater caution when they have a wider area of wicket to defend.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, and on four preceding days, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a common jury, Oswald Kenneth Wrafter, a measurer in the employ of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, was tried on charges of falsification of accounts and forgery for the purpose of cheating. Being a European British-born subject, the accused had elected to be tried by a mixed jury, the majority of whom were Europeans. At the conclusion of the trial, the jury by a majority of six against three found the accused not guilty, and he was discharged.

THE hired transport Ionian, Captain John Brown, sailed yesterday for Colombo empty.

IT is unlikely that the Seistan Mission will leave Quetta before next month.

THE Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council will leave Calcutta for Delhi by special train on the 26th instant.

THE balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year resulted in the election of Mr. H. E. E. Procter, of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

THE Government of India has sanctioned an estimate aggregating Rs. 2,72,157 of the total probable expenditure on investigating the protective Irrigation works in the Madras Presidency up to the end of the year 1902-3.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of November 1900, was Rs. 8,79,89,000; in 1901, Rs. 11,62,82,000; and in 1902, Rs. 13,03,95,000.

THE Maharaja of Alwar, the Alwar Imperial Service troops and the whole of His Highness's "entourage" have been inoculated for plague prior to proceeding to Delhi. His Highness accompanied by his polo team left Alwar for Delhi on the 5th instant for practice prior to the Tournament.

THE Police Commission reached Allahabad from Benares on Monday evening, and was to commence its session at the headquarters of the United Provinces on Tuesday morning. The members during their stay are the guests of Sir James La Touche at Government House.

MR. HENRY A. PEGRAM, who has just been commissioned to make a bust of the late Cecil Rhodes for the Guildhall, is a sculptor already represented in the greatest of all city buildings—St. Paul's Cathedral. It was in the late nineties that he modelled the large candelabra, which, cast in bronze, were not long ago placed at the west end of the nave. Mr. Pegram found his motive in the Canticle, "Benedicite Omnia Opera," and on successive levels represents the three races of mankind, beasts of all sorts, birds, the earth, symbolised as a sphere covered with flowers, and girdled by the sea, the firmament, and, dominant, the sun, surmounted by archangels who support the rose, whence springs the cross. Mr. Pegram's first important work, exhibited at the Academy in 1888, and at the Paris International Exhibition in the following year, where it secured a bronze medal, was "Death liberating a Prisoner"; to 1896 belongs the realistic "Labour" and the "Fortune" of 1900 will be within the recollection of many. He is one of nineteen sculptors nominated for associateship of the Royal Academy.

AMONG the matters in which we are not behindhand with Germany, which are numerous enough, in spite of some pessimists, we may count the Garden City movement which has developed so rapidly in this country, and has now caught on in Germany. A Garden City Association has been formed in Berlin for "the promotion of the commonweal by the introduction into our Fatherland of this most important movement in the direction both of social and hygienic progress." The promoters say that the action taken by the recently formed Garden City Association and the Garden City Pioneer Company in England will provisionally serve them as a model. Among those associated with the movement in Germany are Messrs. Heinrich and Julius Hart, well-known journalists, and Dr. W. Gebhardt, of W. Shelling-Strasse, Honorary Secretary of the "Garden City" colony of Eden, Orienburg. The Council of the new body met at the Grossen Kurfursten Tavern, 124, Potsdamer Strasse, to consider ways and means, and Dr. Gebhardt will shortly visit England to consult the promoters of the movement in England.

A GREAT outcry arose some years ago about the condition of the Britannia tubular bridge, with carries the London and North Western Railway (then the Chester and Holyhead) over the Menai Straits. The engineers of the company were, however, able to reassure the public on the point. They stated that the bridge was periodically examined, "overhauled," and painted, and that no deterioration had taken place since its construction in 1845, 57 years ago. It was built on the combined designs of Robert Stephenson, Sir William Fairbairn, and Eaton Hodgkinson, and led to a complete revolution in bridge building. There is, however, a still older suspension bridge carrying the highway across the Menai Straits, which was begun by Telford in 1819, and set the fashion of many other suspension bridges. This has, we understand, frequently undergone renovation. But it is another of Telford's famous suspension bridges that is now in question. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of the first, over the River Conway. Although not quite so old as the Menai Bridge, the Conway suspension bridge has stood the tests of usage for over seventy years, but now is reported to have become so unstable as to need extensive renovations. Commenced in 1822, the Conway Bridge was completed four years later at a cost of £58,000. The Conway Bridge Commissioners on Tuesday accepted the tender of Mr. Alfred Thorne, of Westminster, of £5,660, for replacing the suspension rods and suspension cables, putting in strengthening girders, and a 6ft. footway on the seaward side of the bridge. This work will occupy ten months.

MAX MULLER'S LIFE AND LETTERS

IN its main outlines the story of Professor Max Muller's life is already well known to all who take more than a transitory interest in the literature and philosophy of the last sixty years. In his two volumes, entitled "Auld Lang Syne," and in the autobiographical fragment which followed them, Professor Max Muller recorded many particulars of his early life at Dessau, his University life at Leipzig and Berlin, his residence in Paris before and during the year of the revolution, 1848, and his career at Oxford. But, to quote from the preface written by his wife, "it seemed that something more was wanted to show the innermost character of the real man." The best way to effect this was to publish his letters. Connected by a slight thread of necessary narrative, Max Muller's letters (together with a few written by his friend) fill nearly the whole of these nine hundred and eighty-seven pages. The earlier letters, with their connecting narrative, gives us a far more detailed and vivid picture of Max Muller's cheery, brave battle with poverty than is contained in any previous memoir. Nor do the letters always reveal the worst, for they were written to their author's mother. As in the earlier memoirs, so here, we catch some glimpses of the placid, cultivated, old-world life of a petty German town eighty years ago, a type of life now extinct in the Fatherland. The little town of Dessau, capital of the small Duchy of Anhal Dessau, where Max Muller was born in 1823, must have resembled the larger and statelier pocket-metropolis of Weimar, wherein the garrulous and somewhat vain (but priceless) Eckermann made Goethe's acquaintance a little later, and jotted down his delightful Gesprache with the greatest of the Germans.

Max Muller was four years old at his father's death. Upon the widowed young life—left, with her two children, destitute—good Duke Leopold bestowed a pension of £15 a year, "till your son," wrote the Herzog, "has completed his twenty-first year, and then for your life the sum of fifty thalers (£7 10s.) to begin from the first of this month." There was another condition: "So long as you remain a widow." She did remain a widow. And one knows not which to admire most—the patient, courageous, young Frau Muller, or her indomitable little Max. Fifteen pounds a year: under six shillings a week. One must not jump to the conclusion that the Herzog was a screw. A thaler, three shillings, was worth much more in the Dessau of 1823 than in the Berlin of the same period.

EARLY TRAINING.

At the age of six Max became a pupil in the Dessau High School, at which his father, Librarian to the good Duke, had been a master. He was "thinly clad and poorly fed, not from want of care and love, but from sheer poverty, his breath in winter frozen into a sheet of ice on his bed, from the absence of fire, suffering from constant headaches, which may have originated from want of full nourishment." He had to deal tenderly with his clothes and shoes. We must quote the following passage, in which Mrs. Max Muller, in order to enlighten certain critics of her husband, speaks of the effect which this stern discipline left upon his character.

It was this frugal training, this life of constant self-denial and careful thought for every trifle, that gave Max Muller in after-life the feeling of thankfulness, and the power of rejoicing in every little luxury and pleasure which he could afford himself. To the very last "the child's pure delight in little things" gave a constant zest to his life, and made it easy for others to give him pleasure. Through his whole life he took every good thing, every honour that he received, as a gift he had not deserved. Some of his critics who never knew him personally speak of his vanity because he dwelt with pleasure and gratitude on the honours and successes that came to him in later life. Any really vain man would have shrunk from showing his enjoyment of the good things that fell to him for fear of being thought vain. One who knew him well mentions his entire freedom from vanity as a prominent point in his character.

At the age of thirteen Max Muller was sent to the Nicholai School at Leipzig. Two or three years later he writes to his mother a short sketch of his school life.

I get up at five, or even earlier, and work till seven, go to school, play the violoncello at eleven, the piano at twelve, then dinner, then school again, then coffee and gymnastic exercises, then work again till I can get fresh air in the garden, which is impossible in this heat, during the day. I seem quite changed to myself, and you know that such punctual arrangements were not at all in my line. I eat only a roll from five in the morning till one o'clock, and drink no coffee early, and I often feel rather faint. Then for the last week I have had constant headaches, but I am getting quite accustomed to them, and I lead a very happy life. The reference to the piano and violoncello reminds us, writes a reviewer in a home paper, that Max Muller was a musician; indeed, a sort of infant prodigy, who, if the fates had not committed him to philology and philosophy, might have won a high position in the musical world. The fates very promptly marked out his future career; before the end of 1844, at Leipzig University, he "first approached the subject he was to make so peculiarly his own"—the Rigveda. The Vedic hymns had never yet been edited by or for European scholars. But some years of hard battle with poverty had yet to pass before the young scholar, freed from pecuniary troubles, could address himself to his life's most distinctive achievement. In Berlin University Max Muller prosecuted his studies in Sanscrit, and translated the "Cloud Messenger," a play by Kalidasa, whom some people call the Shakespeare of the ancient Hindoos. Max Muller lived with a shoemaker. But for the beautiful view from his window of Unter den Linden, the student would have lost all patience with his landlord, who, on the other side of the partition, hammered his leather all day long. He had already at the age of twenty-one, made great progress in his Sanscrit studies. I have only bread and butter. I drink coffee without milk or sugar, but he was jolly as a sand boy, or would be if he had my dear little mother with him. In 1845 Max Muller is in Paris for the first time, and he is very lonely, and his material hardships are worse than ever. He visited the great scholar, Barthelemy St. Hilaire. He saw him again in 1895, at his work table by lamplight with the daylight carefully excluded. St. Hilaire was at that time ninety years old. In 1846 Max Muller came to London. On the 13th June, 1846, he writes from Essex-street, Strand, an enthusiastic letter to his mother about the beauty and wonder of the first bit of salt water he had ever crossed, and about the British Museum, and about the East India House—without whose help, let it be said to old John Company's everlasting honour, Muller's edition of the Rigveda, one of the greatest achievements of the nineteenth century, might never have been produced. In his relation Max Muller writes to his mother:

EARLY DAYS IN LONDON.

Now I have my MSS. at home, and am happily settled in quiet to work. I shall do all I can to give private lessons, for German money does not go far here. I always hope for the best, and I shall manage. Only think that I am in London, that I have seen Hyde Park, St. James's Palace, St. Paul's, Westminster, and the Tower! It seems to me impossible, and I am most fortunate; how well all goes with me, how far beyond all I deserve! Write to me soon; that is the one thing left to wish for. Life here is very wonderful, and so different from Paris. I find the language very difficult, but I shall soon manage it. Yesterday evening I spent with an Englishman, a reporter for "The Times," whose acquaintance I have made and who has already been most helpful and kind to me. I am so tired with running about that I am nearly asleep, and don't know whether you can read my scrawl. "The Times" reporter mentioned above was Mr. W. H. Russell, destined to become famous as a War Correspondent. In a long delightful letter, dated October, 1901, and addressed to Mrs. Max Muller, Sir William Russell recalls to memory how young Max and himself had crossed the Channel together, how Max lost his baggage at the Custom House, how for that reason he accompanied him (Mr. Russell as he then was) to his Chambers in the Temple, how on subsequent evenings they went together to the theatres, and how Max, in his host's rooms, entertained Mr. Russell and his cronies with student songs of the German Universities. Max Muller was in Paris during the Revolution of 1848. In a letter to his mother, he expresses the hope that the German Sovereigns may profit by the warning from Paris.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WAR WITH VENEZUELA.

REPUBLIC'S FLEET SEIZED.

BRITISH SUBJECTS ARRESTED.

CASTRO'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

A Reuter's message from Caracas, dated the 9th instant, says the combined English and German Fleet to-day seized the Venezuelan fleet of four warships in the harbour of La Guayra.

All English subjects have been arrested at Caracas.

The English and German Ministers waited at Caracas twenty four hours after the delivery of the ultimatum without receiving a reply.

Mr. Bowen, the American Minister, watches British and German interests at Caracas.

An open letter from General Castro published in the Venezuelan press on Monday protests against violence and aggression on the part of a foreign power, and declares that Venezuela will fulfil her obligations when peace is restored.

Venezuela's whole fleet consists of three steamers and two sailing vessels, with eight small gunboats. The most important of these latter is the Galicia built in 1891, which has a displacement of 571 tons and is equipped with six six-pounder quick firing guns, one machine gun, and two torpedo tubes. It is intended for coast defence. The other gun-boats were designed chiefly for river service. They consist of the Augusta, a single screw schooner rigged vessel, 114ft. 9in. long and 21ft. 10in. beam; the Libertador 233ft 4in. long and 31ft. beam, with a gross tonnage of 832, built in 1883; the Carenero, General Crespo, Vencedor, Zamora, and Bolivar, the last mentioned being nearly obsolete.

La Guayra, where the vessels have been seized is the chief port of the republic, and is connected with Caracas, the capital, by railway.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

SUBSIDISED EAST AFRICAN LINE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The Report of the Committee on Shipping Subsidies deprecates the general system of subsidies, but advises subsidising a line to East Africa where foreign subsidised lines handicap British trade.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

STRIKERS' DETERMINED ATTITUDE.

The French Cabinet has decided to actively intervene in the strike at Marseilles, and has instructed Admiral Rouvier to call upon masters and men to accept arbitration with Admiral Rouvier as arbitrator.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Marseilles strikers have refused to negotiate further with the employers or the Government, and are resolved to continue the struggle to the bitter end.

BRITISH COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the subject of a Council of Defence was engaging the very earnest attention of the Government.

He hoped to make a statement in this connection next week.

THE ARMY REFORMS.

NEW MILITIA SCHEME.

YEOMANRY FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

SEVERE CRITICISM.

Mr. Brodrick has introduced a Bill modifying the training of the Militia and providing for a Militia reserve not exceeding fifty thousand men drawing fourpence a day and granting a capitation of five pounds per annum.

Five thousand Yeomanry are to be liable for foreign service.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Militia and Yeomanry Bill was read for the second time after Mr. Brodrick in view of the severe criticism had abandoned the Yeomanry provision.

THE STRAITS CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The Straits Currency Commission continues to take evidence. The date of drafting their report cannot yet be determined. It is understood that the report will be sent to Singapore before being published here.

ALTERATION IN CRICKET RULES.

THE WICKET TO BE WIDENED.

A meeting of captains of first class counties have decided, as a concession to bowlers, to increase the width of the wicket one inch by increasing the diameter of the stumps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 10

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, telegraphing from London, yesterday, says that a conference of cricket county captains has agreed to recommend the change in the wickets, making them an inch wider.

EVERYTHING is now reported to be quiet in the Kabul Khel country, the effect of the recent punitive operations coupled with the death or capture of the majority of the outlaws having been most salutary.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PIRACY IN THE RED SEA.

BRITISH BOAT FIRED ON.

REPRESENTATIONS TO THE PORTE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

Some pirates off Hodeida fired on a Police dhow belonging to his Majesty's ship "Speedy." The pirates escaped to a village on the Yemen Coast.

Sir N. O'Conor has called the attention of the Porte to the matter, and the Turkish authorities have sent two companies to arrest the pirates and take them to Hodeida for trial.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

NEED FOR A LOAN.

DUE TO AVOIDABLE MISTAKES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The House of Commons has agreed to a resolution permitting a Bill for a loan of £600,000 for the Uganda Railway.

Lord Cranborne admitted that the increase was partly due to avoidable mistakes. Further expenditure was possible, but the cost compared favourably with that of the Cape and Natal Railways averaging £9,500 per mile.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN EGYPT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Khedive, and Lord and Lady Cromer are at Assouan. They have paid a visit to Philæ.

THE NILE DAM.

HONOURS FOR ENGINEERS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

For services in connection with the Nile reservoir the following honours have been conferred:—

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Sir W. Garstin to be Knight Grand Cross.

Mr. W. Willcocks and Major Hanbury Brown to be Knights Commanders.

To be Honorary Knight Commander—The Egyptian Minister of Works.

To be Companions—Messrs. Webb, Verschoyle, Fitzmaurice, and Stephens.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Honours in connection with the Nile Reservoir include Sir Benjamin Baker, who becomes Knight Commander of the Bath.

[Sir William Garstin, G. C. M. G., has been Under-Secretary of State for Public Works in Egypt since September, 1892. He was born in India in 1849, the second son of the late Charles Garstin. He was educated at Cheltenham College and King's College, London, and entered the Indian Public Works Department in 1872. In 1885 he was sent to Egypt, and subsequently after further service in India returned to Egypt in May, 1892, being appointed Inspector-General of Irrigation. In September of the same year he became Under-Secretary of State for Public Works, and in 1894 was made a C. M. G. He received his knighthood in 1897.

Mr. W. Willcocks, who has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, is the well-known expert who designed the Nile Dam. He has been director of the Cairo Water Works since 1897. He was born in 1851, the son of Captain W. Willcocks, and was educated at Mussoorie School and the Roorkee College, India. He joined the Indian Public Works Department in 1872, and served in India till 1873 when he went to Egypt to carry out irrigation works. He was quickly recognised as one of the ablest engineers of the Egyptian Public Works Department, and was instructed by Sir William Garstin to survey various suggested sites for a dam between Cairo and Wady Halfa. He unhesitatingly decided that the Assouan site was the best, and the majority of the International Committee who visited the sites in 1894 came to the same conclusion. Mr. Willcock's original design consisted of a group of independent dams curved on plan, but the design of a single huge dam was afterwards substituted. More recently Mr. Willcocks was deputed to report on the irrigational possibilities of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. He has published a book on Egyptian Irrigation. His services had previously secured him the decoration of C. M. G.

Major Robert Hanbury Brown, late R. E., who has also been created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, is Inspector-General of Irrigation in Lower Egypt. He was born at Brixton Hill on the 13th January, 1849, the son of Robert Brown, Surgeon. He was educated at Marlborough College, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1870, and came to India in 1872. In 1873 he was engaged in the Irrigation Department of the Public Works, Bengal. He served in the Afghan War of 1879-80 being mentioned in despatches. He joined the Egyptian Irrigation Department in 1884, and for his services in that work had already received the C. M. G., and the 2nd Class Osmanieh and 2nd Class Medjidie. He has published "The Fayum and Lake Moeris," "History of the Barrage"; "The Land of Goshen"; and The Exodus."

Sir Benjamin Baker, besides his work in connection with the Nile enterprises, was the joint engineer of the Forth Bridge. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1890.]

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

Odds against Record Reign for the Viceroy's Cup have shortened to-day to one and a quarter to one.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

Twelve thousand and four hundred plague deaths took place in India last week, the principal increase being in the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE CONCERT.

AN excellent programme has been arranged for the Concert which will take place this evening at St. Mary's College in aid of the funds of the College Band. It is intended to hold the concert in the open air, but if the weather is unfavourable it will be held indoors.

THE Punjab Government have been given an entirely free hand in the matter of compensation to the families of unfortunate men who died at Mulkowal from the effects of plague inoculation.

THE massed military bands at Delhi have begun their rehearsals. Over 2,000 performers are practising at once. A Delhi correspondent states that this is regarded locally as a musical treat.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER AT HOWRAH.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

G. Dale, Engineer of Howrah, was, to-day, committed to the Sessions by the District Magistrate of Howrah on a charge of attempting to murder his wife by cutting her throat with a razor.

Mr. C. Harding, who dined with the Dales on the night of the occurrence, gave evidence that there were words between the couple, and that Dale was not quite himself.

The following statement was made by Dale to the police the day following:—"My wife, Cissy, last night between 9 and 10, slapped me two or three times on the face and also kicked me. She called me a cad, and said she would go and work for herself, and that although we were married she would live with somebody else who should keep her. I replied that she would never be any one, else's wife save mine. She then said "dear me," and there was a struggle when I held her wrists and made her lie down. The razor was near by, and being beside myself with temper I cut her in the neck. It was more with a view to frighten her than anything else. She sprang upon me and clung to me calling 'George, George, what are you doing?' I then chucked the razor on the floor, and subsequently tossed it into a pond at the back of my house. My wife continued to cling to me, and I bandaged her neck with cold bandages until I got help from the people upstairs. I removed her to hospital, but did not enter it. I went up to the compound. Afterwards I went to the hospital to see her, and on my return I threw the razor into the pond."

EMIGRATION FROM JAVA.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

An official from Netherlands India is just now here studying the Indian system of transporting coolies with a view to an introduction of emigration from Java to Surinam, where their labour is much wanted.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

POONA, DECEMBER 10.

It is raining hard since this morning, and there is no sign of a break.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

The G. I. P. Railway Company has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 for a treat to the children of all native employees on the line on the Coronation day. Treats will also be given to the children of European employees at stations where there are Railway Schools.

THE TILAK CASE.

The hearing of the Tilak case was resumed this morning. Pandit Maharaj was further cross-examined. Witness was shown the adoption deed drawn of his brother's adoption. He knew there was a discussion about his brother's adoption. Ta settled to adopt him, and he came to Poona for inquiring about Tai's visit to Aurangabad. Witness was asked if he had confined his mother for his wife with him, and further that he was connected with the dacoity which was committed in 1897, and nearly one and a half lakhs worth of property was stolen. Also he was asked about certain forged letters in connection with the plot against the Maharajah of Kolhapur.

The case was adjourned.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A MARATHA INAMDAR.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

Ramchanderao Harkojirao, the Inamdar of Waigaon village in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District, was charged before Rao Saheb Sahasrabhudi, First Class Magistrate of Bhimthadi, under Section 302. Evidence was led by the police to show that the accused, in the hope of securing the treasure which the fakir assured him was buried in his house, murdered his servant Krishna and threw him into a well.

After recording the evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to the Poona Sessions for trial.

The case will probably be heard in January next.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A DESERTER.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 10.

The District Magistrate to-day closed the trial of Private Melville Dawes of the Warwickshire Regiment on a second series of charges of cheating a Sowcar of Rs. 100, a florist of bouquets, and Messrs. Barton, the jewellers. On the first count he was tried with O'Halloran, an unemployed European, both of whom personated, the former as a plague official and the latter as a railway guard, in inducing the Sowcar to lend them money. Dawes was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs.20, or in default two weeks' further imprisonment. O'Halloran got off with imprisonment till the rising of the court, and a fine of Rs. 30, or in default fifteen days' imprisonment, half of the fines, if collected, being payable to the Sowcar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IT has been decided that leave granted out of India to officers under British leave rules will in future reckon from the date of being struck off duty to the date of resuming duty, as in the case of leave granted under the Staff Corps leave rules.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment of depots at Meerut, Kirkee, and Trimulgerry to receive boys enlisted in India for service in the Royal Artillery.

THE AMIR'S WAR MATERIAL.

AMONG the war material recently imported for the Amir of Kabul, with the consent of the British Government, were a large number of solid steel castings for quick-firing mountain guns. These castings will have to be bored out and rifled in the Kabul workshop, and we doubt if the artisans employed there will be very successful in carrying out this somewhat delicate operation. The guns, also, when completed, says the "Pioneer," will be so heavy that the ordinary mule as found in Afghanistan will scarcely be equal to carrying one of them. In India, where the jointed gun is in use, specially strong mules have to be imported for the mountain batteries, some animals costing as much as Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 each by the time that they are delivered at their destination. In other words a good gun-mule is as expensive as a Waler remount for cavalry or an artillery horse.

THE AUTHENTICS' TOUR.

THE MADRAS MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONEDNT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 10.

Half an hour's play this morning served to dispose of the Authentics a second time, their total being carried to 373, Hollins carrying out his bat for a magnificent innings of 185 made in perfect style. He gave one chance only, when he had made 60, to the wicket-keeper, Stephenson.

Madras commenced their second venture rather unfortunately, losing Jayaram and Richmond before many runs had been scored. Challenor got going at once, and when he was joined by Studd runs came fast, the score at lunch being 107. Challenor and Studd carried the score to 129 runs before they separated and things looked hopeful for Madras. Then disaster succeeded disaster rapidly, Williams meeting with considerable success in quick succession. He got Studd caught, and clean bowled Challenor. Gosling, Barstow, and Hornby, Richards, and Caplen made a good stand for Cayley's wicket, and added 20 before Richards was the last to Hollins. His 30 was a gallant effort to save the situation.

The game was all over by 4-10, the Authentics winning by 109 runs. A large gathering again assembled in the pavilion, including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill. The band of the Madras Volunteer Guards played a choice selection during the afternoon.

AUTHENTICS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Chinnery, c Richards, b Tweedie	6	c Caplen, b Tweedie	8
Hornby, c Gosling, b Tweedie	57	b Barstow	40
Hollins, c Caplen, b Tweedie	7	not out	185
Raphael, c Stephenson, b Tweedie	7	c Stephenson, b Richmond	44
Simpson-Hayward, c Cayley, b Richards	4	c Richmond, b Studd	20
Tompkinson, c Stephenson, b Tweedie	4	c [illegible] Barstow, b Jayaram	27
Headlam, c Stephenson, b Tweedie	3	c Stephenson, b Jayaram	4
Kershaw, c Stephenson, b Tweedie	22	b Jayaram	3
Williams, not out	0	c Cayley, b Richards	10
Ridley, b Tweedie	0	c Studd, b Tweedie	2
Powys-Keck, c Barstow, b Tweedie	0	b Tweedie	19
Extras	1	Extras	373
Total	85	Total	ts

BOWLING ANALYSES:—Tweedie took 3 wickets for 114 runs, Richards 2 wickets for 102, Jayaram 3 wickets for 55, Challenor 0 wicket for 13, Studd 1 wicket for 32, Richmond 0 wicket for 1, Barstow 1 wicket for 16, and Gosling 0 wicket for 13 runs.

MADRAS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Capt. Challenor, b Simpson-Hayward	58	b Williams	62
Richmond, b Simpson-Hayward	2	b Powys-Keck	1
Jayaram, c Hornby, b Williams	6	c Simpson-Hayward, b Powys-Keck	5
Studd, not out	14	c Chinnery, b Williams	58
Barstow, c and b Williams	3	b Williams	4
Stephenson, b Simpson-Hayward	19	b Simpson-Hayward	6
Gosling, b Powys-Keck	8	b Williams	0
Tweedie, b Powys-Keck	12	c Hornby, b Simpson-Hayward	3
Cayley, b Williams	13	b Williams	2
Richards, b Simpson-Hayward	3	l-b-w, b Hollins	30
Caplen, b Williams	1	not out	9
Extras	10	Extras	22
Total	149	Total	202

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Powys-keck 2 wickets for 29 runs, Simpson Hayward 2 wickets for 48, Williams 5 wickets for 59, Hollins 1 wicket for 25, and Hornby 0 wicket for 17 runs.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 10,

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Y. Yorke has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, and is succeeded by Sir George Arbuthnot as the representative of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE FEAST OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

OUR Pangim correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—In this country, all festivals of the Roman Catholic Church are kept up with greater splendour and pomp than in any other part of British India, and this is not to be wondered at because it is the capital of Portuguese India and the Goans in particular, whose conversion and religious principles are due to St. Francis Xavier, the great Apostle of the Indies, who labored among them for several years, and whose body lies intact in the Grand Mausoleum at the Convent of Bom Jesus in Old Goa, and in whose honor a solemn feast is annually kept up on the 3rd December, the day on which he died. This year High Mass was celebrated by the very Revd. Canon Cotta, the Dean of the Archdiocese, and the panegyrist or preacher on the occasion was Canon Figueiredo, both natives of this country and highly respected ecclesiastics. His Excellency the Governor-General with his staff and all the leading officials were present, the whole road being lined with troops. The musical orchestra played magnificently, and a fair which was this year held in the Largo or square ground in front of the Cathedral was largely patronized. The decorations and all arrangements in connection with this Burrah Festival were much admired by all, and great praise is due to Canon Lopes, the zealous administrator of this convent, who since he took charge of it, three years ago, has spared no pains and sacrifice to improve the aspect and general condition of the church, and has also laid out a beautiful garden on one side of it, thus adding to the beauty and scenery of the locality.

There were several steam launches plying this year, the best and largest being those of Shepherd and Co. Your readers may remember that last year on the festival day a launch sank on its way from Pangim to Old Goa, being overloaded with passengers, which resulted in the death of nearly 100 persons, young and old. The thought of the sad event predominated in many minds and prayers for the souls of the deceased were not forgotten in several churches where "Requiem" masses were celebrated.

It is said that our Governor-General Galhardo retires to Lisbon in May next, unless the Minister for the colonies should press his Excellency to govern another year, and his Excellency agree to do so, a resolution which would be hailed with joy by all.

Two important deaths have occurred during the last few days, viz., of Viscount de Damaun, a rich and liberal landed propietor, and of Mrs. Sebastiana Mascarenhas, a pious and exemplary lady, mother of the Editor of the Portuguese weekly journal the "Anglo Lusitano" published and conducted with much ability on your side.

Contrary to general expectations we have had unusual weather this year, and a good deal of rain in this month, which while benefitting the cocoanut and rice plantations will injure the mango trees which had commenced flowering.

MOUNT MARY'S SCHOOL CHUIM, BANDRA.

THE annual prize distribution at this school took place on Saturday last. The school was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Miss Rose Margarett Pereira, daughter of Mr. Gabriel Pereira, opened the proceedings by reciting an address of welcome.

Subsequently a programme of music and recitations was gone through and the report was then read by Mr. Gabriel Pereira. This stated that the school was called into being by the generosity of the late Rev. Elias H. Fernandes who saw the backward condition of the people of Chuim, and knew that the only way open to him for raising them intellectually lay in establishing a primary school. The school supplied a long felt want.

The school re-opened on the 7th January with 32 children on the rolls, and though plague was amongst them the school maintained its numerical strength unimpaired.

The prizes were then distributed to the successful pupils. The Rev. President, in addressing the gathering, said that it afforded him great pleasure to see the young children performing their parts so efficiently, and it reflected great credit on the school mistress Miss Philomend D. Joss. The family of the Revd. Father Elias H. Fernandes, the founder of the school, was a very respectable one, and he paid a warm tribute to his memory. He also said that a school in Chuim, a village out of the way, was a great desideratum, and but for the founder's large heartedness and genial disposition there would have been no school, and many children who have availed themselves of receiving English education would have been bereft of education. In concluding, he thanked the executors of the school particularly Mr. Gabriel Pereira, who had spared no pains to make the occasion a success and also for looking after the school from time to time.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

OPERATIONS ROUND PANIPAT.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY'S RETREAT.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 8.

General McLeod's army is now before Panipat, which, it is said, was evacuated at 2 p.m. by the Southern Army, and merely a demonstration kept up to enable General Wodehouse to carry out the retirement of his army. Lord Kitchener and Staff were constant spectators of the operations round Panipat.

A correspondent with the Southern Army wires explaining the successes by the Northern Cavalry to be expected when it is stronger, and the Southern Cavalry has to reconnoitre with ulterior objects. The Southern Commander seems well informed of the movements of the Northern Army. The Umpire's decision will fix the time for the retirement of the Southern Army battery, but the latter's position is very strong and protected on both flanks, while all the bridges of the canal have been destroyed. The Northern Army is stronger than the Southern in the proportion of two to one.

Lord Kitchener arrived on the night of the 4th. The next morning he rode round the whole Southern main position.

There is a strong rumour that the Southern Army may advance and tackle the Northern supplies. An enterprising cavalry officer seized a Northern messenger conveying the whole of the orders for the 4th and 5th December. The enemy made the error of including both routine and operation orders in his Army Orders. The Northern Force have also captured our Army Orders, but they contained no information of our movements or defence operations—these are separate and confidential.

The Northern Army left its overnight bivouack on the morning of the 5th and marched upon Panipat, the division of the troops being carefully arranged. Soon the Cavalry Division were in the immediate vicinity of Panipat, and, after reconnaissances the Infantry approached, under cover of high cultivation, to the village of Kabri Bhidar, which was strongly held by the enemy.

The 46th Battery was cleverly brought into action, and opened fire at a distance of 2,000 yards which was followed by a frontal and flank attack, and the village, though stubbornly held, was carried.

A squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry threatened the enemy's rear at 2 a.m. on the 7th. The Northern Army Cavalry arranged for a further advance on Panipat by different directions. Kheree Bridge also had been taken on the 6th, and two other villages were seized during the night by another brigade.

A battery of 5-inch guns was placed in the vicinity of Nizampore Bridge, and opened the attack by shelling, at 6 a.m., Panipat town. Two howitzers were placed under good cover batteries of Panipat in an easterly direction, and a mile nearer batteries brought up and enfiladed the 30-pounder battery.

On arrival in the vicinity of Kooban, the 3rd and 4th Infantry Brigades found the enemy strongly entrenched in long, well-dug, trenches of the most approved Boer kind. The two Brigades, owing to the number of shelter trenches, were constantly being held up, until three batteries of mountain artillery and a Brigade Division of field artillery compelled the enemy to evacuate their strongholds at noon. A reserve brigade of the 5th was ordered to take the ground with a view to a flank attack on the right of the Panipat position. It was, however, decided that the position held by the Southern Army was too strong to be carried by daylight, and the troops therefore ordered, late in the afternoon, to bivouac on the position seized, and entrench themselves with a view to driving out the enemy in the early morning of the 8th.

General McLeod and staff took up a position on a high house in the village of Bagakhoill, from which a good view of the operations was obtained. He was in constant signalling communication with all the units over a seven mile front. All the formations were in very extended order, and all available cover was readily taken advantage of.

The misfortunes to the Southern Army apparently continue. It is rumoured that an infantry brigadier was put out of action for recklessly exposing himself. The Southern Army showed great skill and industry in the way in which their trenches were made, and every possible advantage was taken of cover.

SAMALKA, DECEMBER 8.

At 8 o'clock this morning the Northern Artillery opened a heavy fire, and both divisions deployed for attack upon the position covering Panipat held by the Southerners yesterday. The Southern Army was found to have evacuated the position during the night. The Northern Cavalry pushed forward in pursuit and soon obtained touch with the cavalry, mounted infantry, and guns covering the enemy's retreat. The infantry of the Northern Force bivouacked at Samalka, whilst the cavalry pushed on to Badwal Majri, fifteen miles north of Panipat. The 4th Dragoon Guards and 11th Bengal Lancers passed round the flank of the position held by the Southern rear-guard at that place and attacked the camp beyond.

The main body of the Southern Army is still in retreat. The Northern Cavalry have had a severe time, covering fully thirty-five miles, whilst the Southern squadrons and guns have been cleverly handled in retreat.

SONEPAT, DECEMBER 9.

The Northern Army pushed on in pursuit soon after daybreak to-day from its bivouac at Samalka, the Second Division and the Corps of troops following the Grand Trunk Road, whilst the First Division covered by Littledale's 2nd Cavalry Brigade, kept to the road which runs close to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, the cavalry covering. The Second Division was first checked by the Southerners who were found in a strong position, consisting of trenches, banks, and mud walls, extending one mile on each side of the Grand Trunk Road, about two miles north of Lursauli. The flanks of the position were thrown back and the bridge carrying the road over the extensive jheel in the centre of the defensive line are supposed to be destroyed. The Infantry of the Northerners, and the Second Division soon arrived; deployed for the attack, and endeavoured to envelope the east flank of the position.

So strong was the defensive line that the umpires considered the Northerners would have been delayed six hours before the defenders could be dislodged. Kincaid Smith's 4th Cavalry Brigade on the left of the Southern Army was roughly handled in a mounted action near the railway line, in which, after considerable fighting during the morning, the 9th Bengal Lancers were caught at a disadvantage and being charged by superior numbers were put out of action for twenty-four hours.

An armistice is ordered until 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DELHI, DECEMBER 9.

Lord Kitchener left Delhi at 9-30 to-night, travelling "incognito" to Sonepat, where the Southern and Northern Armies are expected to be engaged to-morrow. His Lordship was in plain civilian dress. He arrived at the station without ceremony, and passed across the platform without recognition.

NOTWITHSTANDING that as a coal exporting country Great Britain stands alone in practically unrivalled and splendid isolation in the very forefront of the nations of the world, our next competitors, the Germans, being over 40,000,000 tons behind us last year, we still continue to import from other lands (says the "Coal Merchant and Shipper") the commodity of which we ship so much. The quantity is, of course, small, and last year showed a decrease, as compared with 1900; but still, it amounted to 7,564 tons of coal, culm, and cinders, as against 9,949. The great bulk of this amount came from our own colony of New South Wales, which sent to this country no less than 6,088 tons out of the total. Next comes Germany with 1,066 tons, and the other items are necessarily very small. Belgium sent 99 tons, the Atlantic ports of the United States only 38 tons, the Cape 20, Canada 5, the British West Indies 4, Natal and Norway 3 each, and Russia and Spain 2 tons each.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

PICTURES IN LONDON.

THE MEININGEN ORCHESTRA.

TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION" DRAMATISED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

"It never rains but it pours," and truly this may be said of the enormous number of pictures to be seen just now in London, where Gallery after Gallery has thrown open its doors till the most indefatigable art-lover would inevitably reel with bewilderment if he attempted to keep pace with the private views offered for his inspection. The neighbourhood of Bond-street and Pall Mall is positively gorged with a dropsical lavishness of art in all its forms and experiences. The puzzle is, given four galleries per diem, and two fine light days a week, how to get over the ground without life degenerating into a headache. With such an embarras de richesses the overflow might be expected to be large—much waste of canvas and but few pictures worth special notice. There are, however, a good many interesting things to be seen, although of Galleries visited so far, nothing that calls for any extraordinary enthusiasm, while at the same time there is an absence of the commonplace, the trifling, or the frivolous. At the Holland Fine Art Gallery there are several oil paintings and water-colours that will repay attention, and notably amongst these, the paintings and etchings of Joseph Israels, who is well represented in a very striking painting entitled, "On the Road," depicting an old woman with a dog drawing a small cart-load. The tone of this picture and general treatment of the subject is full of feeling. The drawing, both of the figure and the tired, plodding animal, is alive with action and meaning. Very good work, too, is shown in "The Shrimper," and "Grannie's Little Darling," a subject that, treated with less force, would be utterly commonplace. The good example of this painter's earlier work is noticeable by contrast in "Meditation," which would probably have been painted about the time when his "Children of the Sea" was attracting attention after being exhibited at the Salon—an etching of which, by the way, is included in this exhibition. The painting is hard and restricted in comparison with the harmonious and unlaboured work that we see in such fine productions as the earlier "The Struggle for Life" and "On the Road." A strong sketch entitled, "On the Sands," by J. Maris, who is also well represented in the charming study of a child and a cat—"The Pilferers"—and an admirable little head ("Annie"); "A Church Interior," by Bosboom; De Bock's "Renkum," full of sun and good quality; Gabriel's two bits of landscape, "The Drawbridge" and "The Mill," an expressive interlude of sunshine and storm—all command attention; while an effect of late evening light in De Bock's "Doornweerd Castle" and "The Cottage" by Van Anrooy, have great charm.

At the Graves Galleries in Pall Mall, is shown the happy result of a combination between the Senior Service and Art, at which exhibition a most interesting collection of oil paintings is to be seen from the brush of George Bunn, an American artist, who died comparatively unknown about five years ago, and who had left the U. S. A. Navy to study painting in Holland some years previously. The influence of Mesdag and Maris is evident in the work of this artist whose work, nevertheless, exhibits an abundance of originality and freshness of conception which, had his life but been spared, would undoubtedly have brought his name into prominence. Mr. Bunn has, more than any other later artist of this "genre," interpreted the sea in the same varied and intelligent manner in which great landscape-painters have treated of the variety and deeper meaning of the "palmy fern and rushes many," the "swell of the sea" and slanting branches," and "wide fawns" tufted stems thunging all around." So many seascape artists would fain leave us with Byron, when he said, "Roll on, thou deep and dark-blue ocean, roll," Mr. Bauer sees more than monotonous stretches of rolling blue ocean, and "dark-heaving" masses of brine. He delights in the quick-changing moods of ocean, and the white shimmering silvery sheen of the sea in motion, of the sea sucked back in its filmy robe of "saintly white" or transparent grey-green eddies—its crisp cold summits, and "youthful sports." His contrasts are sharp and convincing; never vulgar or commonplace. His boats move naturally upon the waves, and he makes us feel the salt spray upon our lips and the ice-keen blast; we see the shimmer of the cold lights over the waters. He has employed what Emerson called the "unprofitable service of thought" to good advantage in his painting. Whatever of monotony—or rather call it repetition, for his work is never monotonous—there may be in this collection is due rather to the limited field of his labours, confined for the most part within and around the shores of the North Sea. Take the first picture in this Gallery, "The North Sea," or "Good Luck" depicting the departure of boats for the fishing-ground, or, again, "At Anchor"; and the two somewhat similar studies—"Landing the Fish" and "Off to the Fishing Ground," "Fishing Boats Going Out" and "A Breezy Day"—and the force of the foregoing remarks will be understood. "Rotterdam" is a charming bit of composition. In the shore studies—"Unloading Fish, Zeeland." "Sunset," the two pictures of Sheveningen Beach, and "Bergen-op-Zoom"—the grouping of figures and colour treatment is distinctly good and conveys atmosphere. An evening study, "Island of Tholen," is particularly happy, and the effective treatment of light and sea in the "Mouth of the Scheldt" is noticeable. "Landing Fish" is a striking bit of composition and contrasted effect, full of vigorous handling. In the same Galleries is a small collection of studies and pictures of British game by Charles Whymper. These studies for the most part are only noticeable as showing a certain knowledge of anatomy and patient attention to detail; but the treatment is too crude and uninteresting to give them any ulterior force or reality. "The Eagle" (a study from life) is one of the most effective; and there is another study of an eagle which is carefully and conscientiously delineated. "Paired Birds" is accurate and highly finished. "A Brace of Poachers" represents two foxes, one carrying off a cock pheasant and the other a rabbit across the snow, which is apparently used in order to throw into high relief the brilliant plumage of the captured bird and the ruddy coat of Renard. But it rather suggests that all four of these creatures of sport have just come fresh from having themselves groomed for a prize exhibition, when the untoward episode of slaughter intervened. The study of a red deer "roaring" is to the life, and perhaps the most convincing item of this exhibition.

The programme of Thursday's Meiningen Orchestral Concert was not so ponderously classical as those of the previous concerts. It actually contained two modern works, Elgar's "Enigma" variations, and Tchaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini" symphonic poem. It was good to see a composition by an Englishman in the programme of a German concert. Herr Steinbach includes the "Enigma" variations in his usual repertoire. Only a couple of weeks ago we heard them under the direction of the composer, so that the comparison with Herr Steinbach's reading was interesting. But, first of all, in criticising the performances of modern music by the Meiningen orchestra, one must remember that it is considerably smaller than our large symphony orchestras, and, even taking into account the reduction in size, it is not really as sonorous as the Queen's Hall orchestra. At the first of the Meiningen performances the strings had no depth or beauty of tone, and at each concert this has become more clearly a defect. The wood-wind, excellent as it is in technique, and including, as it does, an artist of Herr Muhifeld's calibre, is not the equal in beauty of tone and finish of phrasing of the Queen's Hall wood-wind; nor are the horns and trombones capable of such sustained richness. These defects tell particularly in modern works. In Tchaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini," the want of tone in the strings might very well be mistaken for coldness on the part of the conductor.

To return to Dr. Elgar's work, there were many points of interest in Herr Steinbach's performance. Roughly, he made the music sound bigger and more noble than under the composer. The variation

entitled "Nimrod" has never been played so solemnly, nor the Troyte variation so vigorously. The Romanza variation was full of a quiet tenderness, and the beautiful playing of Herr Mühlfeld was very noticeable. The finale suffered from the smallness of the orchestra, but its climax was powerfully realised. But the lighter variations had not quite the right playfulness and crispness. Tchaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini" appealed to me for the same qualities which gave distinction to the performance of the "Tristan" prelude on Wednesday. So much Tchaikowsky playing is too tumultuously passionate, and the detail is made unclear. Herr Steinbach's musical grasp of the score was perfect, and so was his sense of proportion. Every detail was given its full value, and yet the poetry of the thing was not lost. This sounds as if the performance was conceived in the spirit of absolute music, but it was not so. It is merely that the conductor conscientiously strove to realise the composer's intentions without distorting the music by unnecessary subjective passion. Of the performance of Brahms's third symphony there is no need to speak at length. Steinbach's view of Brahms, whatever may be said of the value of the vaunted Brahms tradition possessed by the Meiningen orchestra, could hardly be excelled. The programme of the concert was much too long. It included, besides the compositions touched upon, a bright and humorous overture by Joachim "to a comedy of Gozzi," and three short orchestral pieces by Mozart, Brahms, and Mendelssohn. The last, the scherzo of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" music, was most daintily played.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree was in Paris on Sunday, and was present at the performance, at the Theatre de l'Odeon, of "Resurrection," M. Henry Bataille's dramatisation of Tolstoy's great novel, and an English version will probably be produced eventually at His Majesty's Theatre. A translation which is to be given in America, and will probably be used in London, has been made by Mr. Michael Morton, the American playwright. The piece, which is in externals a tragedy, but which ends on such a note of exaltation and triumph that it can scarcely be entirely so described, effectively reproduces as much as is possible on the stage of the great work of the Russian author, some of which is, indeed, too painful for theatrical treatment. It is in a prologue and five acts. The prologue represents the Easter festival on a country estate in Russia were Prince Dimitri Nekludoff, a Lieutenant in the Russian army, who is passing a few days in his family home, falls in love with a young peasant, Catharine, who has lived in his father's house from childhood. The first act passes ten years later. Dimitri had loved and ridden away, and he never sees or hears of Catharine again until he finds himself upon the jury who are to try a woman who is known as the Maslova for murder. In this woman who has fallen so low, he recognises the peasant girl, of whose ruin he now realises that he was the first cause, and his remorse is so poignant that he determines to devote his life to an effort to reclaim her. In spite of his protest she is condemned by the jury, and her punishment is twenty years of exile in Siberia. The second act shows the contrast between the sordid surroundings of the criminal court and the brilliance and superficial refinement of Russian society. Dimitri, fired with his purpose, breaks off his engagement to Missy, a lady of his own station, and starts off to seek Catharine in Siberia.

The third act shows the Woman's Prison, where he finds her. The Maslova has drowned her troubles in vodka, and when she meets Dimitri she turns upon him a torrent of drunken imprecations. But he perseveres. The resurrection has begun in his own soul, and he determines that he will inspire it in hers. The fourth act is the prison infirmary. Catherine, after undergoing every kind of indignity at the hands of the prison officials, has begun to be touched by the same resurrection which has fired Dimitri. But in the fifth act (the Prisoner's Halt on the road to Siberia), although Dimitri has succeeded in obtaining her pardon, and although he asks her to marry him, not only from a desire for justice, but because, on this Easter day the love which he felt for her on that other Easter day many years ago has returned, she will not consent to be his wife. She feels that even though he has saved her, she is still the Maslova; that the past can never be repaired, and even so, it would never be possible for her to be the wife of the Prince Dimitri. And she determines to use her freedom by joining her life to that of the Nihilist Simonson, and devoting her life to good works among the poor. And the curtain falls upon the departure of Dimitri, as the Easter song from the voices of the prisoners suggests that the resurrection in both their souls is accomplished. The play, which is splendidly mounted (some of the costumes are the accual dresses from Moscow prison), and splendidly acted, especially by M. Dumeny as Dimitri, should be admirably suited to the fine standard of production to which Mr. Tree has accustomed us at his Majesty's.

It seems impossible that Madame Patti, as everyone still calls the Baroness Cederstrom, should have made her first appearance in opera at Covent Garden as long ago as 1861. As a matter of fact, her public debut took place in New York even earlier. And yet those who attend the Patti concert of to-night will have to make but very few allowances for the great singer. In style, in ease of vocalisation, in purity and individual charm of voice she is still unsurpassable. But those who know her only through her singing at the Patti concerts can have no idea of what she once was as an opera singer. Her greatest successes are still spoken of with awe by men who are past middle-age. It was in the role of Amina in "La Sonambula" that she made her debut there, and at once captured the public. That success was maintained by her impersonation of Lucia in Donizetti's opera, and even surpassed by her Violetta in "La Traviata," and by her Zerlina in "Don Giovanni." Three years later she was heard as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," and later as Juliette in the French composer's work. Of recent years she has sung but little in opera. Some seasons ago a few special Patti performances were given by the late Sir Augustus Harris at Covent Garden, and the very last appearance the great singer has made in opera was in the big love scene from "Romeo et Juliette," "Ce n'est pas le jour," at a concert given in aid of a war charity at Covent Garden a couple of years ago. The Romeo was M. Alvarez. Those who had only known the singer of the Patti concerts were struck not only by the beauty of her singing but by the intensely dramatic quality of her acting.

On Thursday night the Kendals opened a week at the Coronet. They are announced to play "Still Waters Run Deep," "The Elder Miss Blossom," "Mrs. Hamilton's Silence," and "A Scrap of Paper." The play on Thursday night was Tom Taylor's "Still Waters Run Deep," a piece which dates from 1854. It is one of the most guileless pieces ever seen outside a nursery. It contains many soliloquies, but when two characters do happen to meet, there is generally a third behind the curtain. Nor are the characters new to the business; eavesdropping has begun years before the curtain rises. "There was," says Mildmay to Hawksley, "only one person in the counting-house when the forged bill was presented. That person is dead." "Thank God!" ejaculates Hawksley. "But in the private room of the firm, separated only from the counting-house by a glazed door, was a man. That man was myself." And in that private room, separated only by a glazed door, he has lived ever since. If he quits the post of eavesdropper for a moment somebody else is pretty sure to take it on. The thing becomes comic, and the dialogue hardly adds to the seriousness of the proceedings. In such work Mrs. Kendal is not seen to advantage. We cannot think of any one who would play Mrs. Sternhold better, but Mrs. Kendal makes us discontented, because we know, and it we did not she is everlastingly letting us see how much better a character her art deserves. Mr. Kendal is excellent as Mildmay, whose stillness is so much more obvious than his depth. Mr. Frank Hendrie makes a most amusing Potter, Mr. Frank Fenton is melodramatically effective as Hawksley, and Miss Diana Raymond, whom we do not remember to have seen before, is sympathetic as Mrs. Mildmay. Last night every part of the house was full; Mr. and Mrs. Kendal were very warmly welcomed; and the entertainment was well received.

It has been decided to construct a permanent bridge over the Aladand Nullah on the Chitral Road.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James McDonald presiding. There were present Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtools, Dr. A. G. Visgas, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Vithaidas Damodar, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and the Municipal Commissioner Mr. W. L. Harvey and the Secretary Mr. M. N. Wadia.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to inform you that it was brought to my notice some time ago that delay occurred in the sub-division, for renewal and consolidation of Municipal Debentures which tended to render them less popular than debentures of other local bodies. The Chief Accountant has made special arrangements with the Bank to ensure that debentures received there may be forwarded here for the necessary action with all due despatch, and I have the honour to enquire whether it will be possible to obtain the signature of two members of the Standing Committee on debentures on Mondays and Thursdays, as well as on the day of the weekly meeting. If this could be arranged delays would be reduced to a minimum."

On the motion of Mr. Khote it was resolved to inform the Commissioner that debentures might be sent for the signature of two members of the Standing Committee on all days on which the Corporation and the Committee held their meetings.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FILTERS.

The Commissioner had forwarded a letter to the Committee, stating that in response to the invitation of tenders for the construction of additional filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir only one tender from Mr. Bhasker Shivram had been received, and it worked out at Rs. 1,92,673. The work was sanctioned by the Corporation under their resolution, dated the 20th March last at a cost of Rs. 2,93,330. As the Executive Engineer recommended the acceptance of the tender the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to entrust the work to Mr. Bhasker Shivram at the rates quoted by him in his tender plus Rs. 8,524 for iron work not included in the tender to be issued by the Municipality and Rs. 21,740 for establishment and contingencies. Tenders for the work of constructing a roof over the filters would be invited later on.

The Committee accepted the tender.

ALLEGED ENCROACHMENT ON PUBLIC LAND.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 15th November last:—"The Executive Engineer reports that one Mr. Adamji Mahomedbhoy submitted a proposal in 1898 to construct a chawl and shops at Matunga which was conditionally approved of and the party was informed that the "intimation" gave him no right to build upon the ground which was not his property. While constructing the building the party encroach on a portion of the public land on the south side of the passage leading to the G. I. P. Railway Station at Matunga as shown in the accompanying plan. The ground encroached upon measures 190 square yards and the construction on it consists of a shed made of corrugated iron sheet walls and roof consisting partly of Mangalore tiles and partly of corrugated iron. The value of this structure is approximately Rs. 2,350 and the value of the land encroached upon is about Rs. 190. Some correspondence has passed between the Municipality and the owner of the structure, but he has not removed the encroachment. I herewith forward a copy of the Municipal Solicitor's opinion, dated 19th August, 1901, from which it will be seen that they advise that the only remedy is a suit against the party in the High Court. I have the honour to request the decision of the Standing Committee as to whether a suit should be filed."

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee asked whether a compromise could not be arrived at with the party in question to get possession of the land.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola observed that it was a matter of principle. He moved that the matter be postponed and that in the meantime the Commissioner be asked to ascertain whether it was not possible to compromise the matter. He said the procedure proposed by him would give the man another chance before rushing into High Court litigation.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

PROPOSED CHAWLS FOR MUNICIPAL BIGARIES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner with regard to accommodation to be provided for the Health Department bigaries.

Dr. Visgas inquired whether it would not be advisable to provide their own chawls for their servants. He moved that the letter be referred to the committee now sitting on the subject for consideration and report.

The proposition was agreed to.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The following report from Dr. C. H. Cayley, on the Bombay water supply for the month of November was recorded:—

"There was an increase in the numbers of algæ in the water of both the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes as compared with the preceding month. There was a corresponding rise in the amounts of albuminoid ammonia in solution in these waters. In the Tulsi water the albuminoid ammonia rose from '174 parts per million in October to '222 parts per million in November, and in the Vehar water from '194 to '216 parts per million. There was also a small increase in the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the water from the Tansa Lake, namely, from '032 to '036 parts per million. No algæ were present in this water, which still continues to be of good quality. There was a marked reduction in the numbers of bacteria in all the waters."

MEASURES AGAINST PLAGUE.

The Executive Health Officer had forwarded through the Commissioner a letter, stating the measures proposed to be adopted by him for the prevention of the spread of plague in the city and the cost involved. The Health Officer in his letter stated:—

The measures may be summarized as follows:—(1) Early notification of cases, (2) The removal to Hospital of cases not properly isolated at home. (3) Disinfection of houses wherein cases occur and the disinfection of clothing and bedding of patients. (4) Affording facilities to evacuate infected houses and localities. (5) Free medical relief to sick poor. (6) Accurate registration of the cause of death and sickness. On the early notification of cases depends the arrest of the progress of any infectious disease, and though, under Section 421 of the Municipal Act, the co-operation of private medical practitioners is obligatory, the majority of the population are not in a position to avail themselves of their aid. Private medical practitioners have been urged to extend their help and the Health Officer wishes to adopt the practice in vogue in England of paying a fee for each case of infectious disease reported by a medical practitioner. To the limited knowledge thus acquired will be added the information secured directly by the Executive Health Officer through the Registrars and Sub-Registrars, midwives and ramosis employed in each district for the more efficient registration of births and deaths by means of the establishment of Free Dispensaries throughout the City, and by the help which private and charitable dispensaries will, in course of time, it is hoped, extend to the Executive Health Officer. The disinfection of the house and clothing will be carried out with due regard to the customs and prejudices of the people.

When efficient isolation at home is not possible every facility will be given to the friends and relations of the sick to remove the patients to hospital. Disinfection of houses and the removal of patients to hospital carry with them the necessity of providing temporary accommodation for the tenants of evacuated houses. As in the past so in the future, the various communities will be encouraged to build camps for themselves to which such as are able will retire on the approach of an epidemic. But it will devolve on the Municipality in the majority of cases to find shelter for those who cannot find place in such camps. For these temporary accommodation will be found in camps constructed in central and convenient spots by the Municipality, the conservancy and water arrangements in regard to which will be provided, free of cost, by the Municipality. Government have in the past furnished funds for the construction of such camps in the City as are not of a private nature and will presumably continue to assist the Municipality in this direction. The above are the measures which will be adopted in so far as the actual incidence of plague is concerned. At the same time measures for improvements in the dwellings of the poor with a view to providing them with more air, space and light, and generally improving their sanitary condition and surroundings will continue to be carried out.

On the motion of Mr. Khote, seconded by Dr. Visgas, the consideration of the letter was postponed.

WATER SUPPLY AT PEOPLES FAIR.

On an application made by the Honorary Secretaries of the Coronation Festivities committee, the standing Committee resolved to supply water for those attending the Peoples Fair at a nominal charge of one rupee per diem.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and guard head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE SCHOOL, DADAR.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1902.

The report of the Antonio de Silva Anglo-Portuguese School at Dadar states that the current year has been a good one for the school all round. The number of boys has increased by over fifty since last year. There are on the rolls 303. In 1901 there were 244, and in 1900, 178 boys. We welcome this as a happy sign that the school is growing rapidly in public favour and that its capacity for meeting the educational needs of this locality is being more and more generally recognised. The health of the boys has been exceptionally good and there has not been a single case of illness to speak of. This happy result is traced to the excellent sanitary arrangements of the school, the bright airy class rooms, the broad open play ground and, above all, to the drill and physical exercises and cricket for which the boys go in wholeheartedly and with ever increasing zest and relish. In their studies the boys have made very satisfactory progress indeed. What measure of success they have achieved may be gauged from the report of the Educational Inspector Mr. R. D. Prior, M. A., who inspected the school on the 11th Nov. 1902.

Infant Class. Of this the more advanced class read fairly well. The junior division did the same. I was glad to see Blackie's bright readers and charts in use, but Mr. Pereira does not think them suited to the boys of this country. In Standard I A, I was much pleased to find a teacher making use of an Arithmetican: it is exactly such practical teaching which is required in these standards. The reading was very fair and the dictation good. Standard I B read very fairly. Their notation was fair only: several boys were very "shaky," their numeration was good and tables were well known. In Standard II the reading was very fair and the parsing good. In standard III the reading was for the most part clear and good; the recitation was very nicely given and the boys really seemed to understand the point. The copybooks were very well written indeed. Standard IV had been taught their English well by a native graduate: the meaning was well explained; handwriting as a rule good. . . . The impression of the work I saw was far more favourable than that I had formed on previous visits to the school 3 and 4 years ago; the teachers now appear to be competent. Nor is the advance made confined to book work only; drill and songs and a combination of both are now, as they should be, an integral part of school life. I witnessed a performance in which several standards took part and was much pleased with it. The drill master is an enthusiast, and, when that is the case, wonders can be achieved. I was glad to see also that the sanitary arrangements have been greatly improved since my last visit. On the whole then I was rejoiced to find that the management has taken reform vigorously in hand and with a capable head master like Mr. Pereira to carry it out I have no doubt that the school will once more assume a position of which its generous founder would be proud.

Last year we presented four boys for the matriculation examination of whom one passed. He has since joined the Grant Medical College. We have sent up only two this year out of a class of five boys. One of our old students, Mr. Hurjivan S. Mehta passed the B. A., and another Mr. Gholam Hoosein Kurimbhoy passed the 2nd examination in medicine last year.

We gratefully avail ourselves of this opportunity to refer to Mr. D. F. Leao's generous gift of Rs. 500 to found a prize to perpetuate the name and memory of his late wife. The prize consists of the amount of interest which will accrue annually from the above-mentioned sum and is called "The Victoria Leao prize or scholarship." It is to be given annually to the boy of the East Indian community who passes the Matriculation examination with the highest number of marks (in the aggregate) from among the boys sent up by this school, provided he prosecutes his studies for a period of one year at least either in the Medical or Technical or Arts college. This year a reference and lending library for the boys was started, and we are happy to say that it has already developed into a very handsome one indeed. Mrs. D. B. Valles made a munificent gift of books belonging to her late husband. All of them have been rebound and placed in the library cupboard. We take great pride in mentioning that three of our students are at presented studying one in Damaun and two at Kandy seminary.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S SCHOOL, ASSAGAO.

The report of the director of this School for 190 states:—Although in its infancy and risen from very modest beginnings, the school has fortunately been able to keep pace with the first rate institutions of its kind, and with its present efficient staff of teachers is doing an immense service to the cause and advancement of education in this country. Since its foundation, the school has invariably received the generous help from several high-minded gentlemen, while the general esteem which it has won for itself within a few years of its existence reflects great credit upon all concerned, and is a sufficient proof and the best possible guarantee that it has supplied a want which had been long felt in this country. Every effort is being made to improve the moral and intellectual status of our pupils, and we feel happy to say that parents and guardians have been just in their appreciation of our work. Bearing always in mind the trite saying "Mens sana in corpore sano" and fully knowing the advantages that are derived from physical exercises which greatly promote the feeling of unity and love among pupils, and since this is being recognised everywhere to be an immense advantage to Schools and Colleges, we have not been slow in encouraging, as far as possible, the physical training among our pupils, and to carry out our programme we had athletic sports held among our pupils in the month of February, and drill in August last. The building in which the school is at present located has been purchased by us solely with the object of improving the condition of the school generally, and specially as far as its comfort and hygiene are concerned. The purchase of the building for the school is doubtless a happy circumstance, in as much as it will have a salutary influence on the school and ensure to a great extent its stability. During the year under review, we had on the rolls 183 boys, of these 25 were boarders and 21 belonged to the Portuguese and Latin classes. The conduct and application of both the boarders and day-scholars during the year have been very satisfactory and attendance regular. The boarders have been in the best of health, no case of serious illness having occurred among them. The general behaviour of both the boarders and day-scholars in class and play-ground has been highly satisfactory. In conclusion, we beg to record our best thanks to all our kind friends and donors who have sent in literal contributions to our Prize Fund, and specially to Dr. E. X. Diss, Messrs. E. Dalgado, D. C. Achayde, P. C. D'Souza, and Bro; C. P. Andrads and E. Fonseca. Our special thanks are also due to our friend Mr. P. C. D'Souza for the generous and ready help which he was kind enough to give us in effecting the purchase of the house, which was greatly needed for the use of the School.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

RE MAHOMEDALI MOOSAJEE.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of Messrs. Whiteman and and Co., of Rangoon, appeared in support of the rule nisi of the 19th November last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, appeared to show cause against the rule, and read the affidavit of the insolvent, which stated that he had other creditors in Bombay, and had property, and resided here.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, ordered the insolvent at once to proceed with the hearing of his petition.

RE MIRZA MAHOMED HAMID NIMAIZ AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices.

Mr. Stanhope Bayley, for a creditor, opposed the application, on the ground that the insolvents had done nothing in prosecution of their petition.

His Lordship extended the interim order for one month.

RE LALJI LAVJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order for six months, which was granted.

RE SULLEMAN GULAM HUSEIN.

On the application of Mr. Ardesir Kapdia, the hearing of this matter was postponed for a month.

RE MAYARAM LALBHOY.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of Azim Gulam Hussin, a creditor, applied for the adjudication of the insolvent. Counsel said insolvent was a partner of the insolvent Lalubhoy Bhukandas. The creditor had obtained a decree for over Rs. 28,000 against the insolvent, who had left his usual place of business.

His lordship adjudicated Mayaram an insolvent, and ordered him to file his petition within thirty days.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPAN.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition.

Mr. Robertson, for Jetha Bhims, and others, opposed the application.

His lordship allowed the matter to stand over for a week in order to enable Mr. Robertson's clients to file their affidavits.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer China, Captain T. R. Angus, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Adams Mr P J
Alsworth Miss
Alexander Mr W
Alcroft Mr and Mrs
Ambruster Mr C H
Arundell Mrs M
Atkinson Miss J M
Bankier Mrs
Barclay-Shaw Mr and Mrs
Barlow Lieut C A
Barnes Mrs H S
Barnett Mr E E
Barrow Mr and Mrs and infant
Barton Dr S P
Barugel Mr A
Baxter Mrs
Bayley Miss E
Beecher Mr F H
Bell Mr
Bell Mr R D
Bell Miss
Bell Miss
Bennett Mrs
Bentley Mr and Mrs A F
Bentley Miss
Bentley Miss E
Beville Capt H G
Beville Mrs
Bhownaggree Sir M (M P)
Bird Miss
Blackburn Mr T A
Blain Miss E
Branch Mr N
Biss Capt
Blois Capt D G
Blood Lady
Blood Miss
Bode Mr T
Boughey Lady
Bramwell Major H D
Bramwell Mrs
Brewis Capt R H W
Brook two Misses
Burnley Mr F J
Byng Major Hon L
Byng Lady Eleanor
Cameron Lieut A C
Campbell Mrs Iver
Campbell Miss K
Canny Lieut J C M
Cant Mrs
Cartwright Mr S W
Cavendish-Bentinck Mr G
Clark Lady R
Clark Mr J Brown
Clegg Mr C
Close Mr E P
Cock Rev and Mrs
Cole Mrs
Collins Mr A
Comfort Major and Mrs S
Commeline Major
Cooks Mr J
Cookson Miss
Cottrill Miss
Coulter Dr and Mrs
Couper Major V
Cowan Mr W D
Cox Mr A B
Cresswell Miss
Croft Miss
Croft Miss E
Culboad Miss
Cummings Lord and Lady
Davidson Miss
Dawoodbhoy Mr A
Dawson Lady Edith
Dawson Mr A W
Deak Mdlle de
DeGreer Baroness Adrienne
Delamere Lord and Lady
Dodson Miss G M
Duff Mr W W
Dugdale Mr and Mrs E T
Dunbar Mr F H
Dundas Mr and Mrs C L and child
DuPre Mr W B
Elliot Lady
Ezra Mr J E D
Fagan Genl and Mrs
Fergusson Mr J
Fletcher Mr W A L
Flowers Mr G
Foote, Mrs H and infant
Forrest-Brunton Mrs J
Fraser Mrs
Gascoyne Lieut Col and Mrs
Gaziotty Mr
Ge ty Mr and Miss
Gillitt Miss F
Gillit Miss
Gordon Mr Grant
Gordon Mrs and child
Goreham Mr W F
Grabonsky Mr and Mrs
Graham Mr J
Green Mr W B
Grindale Miss
Harrington Miss
Harris Col and Mrs G A
Harris Miss
Harris Mrs child & 2 infants
Harrison Mr and Mrs J C
Harvey Mr C R
Haslam Sir A S
Hastings Mr J
Hawkins Mrs
Henderson Mr V C
Henning Belfraye Mr
Herbert Lady B
Hext Mr W R
Hincks Mrs
Hitchins Capt and Mrs H E and infant
Hooper Miss
Howard Mrs B
Hozier Col
Hunt Mrs M
Hussein Mr E A
Irwin Mrs and child
James Mr and Mrs
Jardine Lieut C H
Johnson Mr W H
Johnson Mr C
Joyce Mrs and 3 children
Kennedy Mrs
Kenneay Miss
Kershaw Mr J
Kingston Dowager Countess
Kerby Mrs
Kirk Mr and Mrs G E
Kreis Mr and Mrs H
Lacey Mr C B
Laird Mr R
Laughlin Mrs A M
Lawrence Mrs
Lee Rev
Lees Mrs O C and child
Leftwich Mr and Mrs C G and infant
Letter Mrs
Letter Miss
Lendon Mrs
Leslie Mrs
Lloyd Mr J B
Loving Mrs
Lowe Mr F H
Lukin Capt R
Lushington Miss
Luxmoore Rev and Mrs C C
Mackenzie Mr and Mrs A
Mackenzie Master A W
Mackenzie Sir Geo and Lady
Mackray Mr and Mrs J
Mainwaring Miss
Malbon Mr G
Marjoribanks Hon and Mrs Dudley
McConaghey Capt M E
McLaren Sir Chas K C, M P
McLaren Lady
McLaren Miss
McLaren Mr
McMeekin Mr and Mrs R
McNeil Sir J V C
McNeil Miss
Meikle Mr H G W
Menzies Dr and Mrs G H
Menzies Rev. Mrs and child
Millard Mr and Mrs
Miller Mr
Miller Mrs A D
Miller Miss K D
Mills Mr T G
Miss Lieut J W
Moncrieff Miss
Montgomerie Mrs and two children
Montgomerie Miss
Moore Mr G F
Mortimer Lieut
Morton Lieut R B
Muir Miss
Nelson Mr
Nicholson Lieut and Mrs T N
Norman Mr J E
O'Hagan Mrs
Ovey Mrs
Ovey Miss
Ostberg Mr C B
Otal Mr and Mrs
Ousthwaite Mr J W
Palmer Mr A E
Palmer Mr G M
Parkinson Miss
Paul Mr A
Paul Mr A W
Patterson Mr J
Pearson Miss
Pembroke Lord and Lady
Pembroke Mr and Mrs
Percival Mr
Pesel Mrs
Phipps Mr S R
Playfair Lord
Poole Mrs, child and infant
Price Capt and Mrs C W
Pringle Miss
Prior Mr Melton
Purves Dr R
Rackham Miss
Ralli Mr E L
Reade Mr J
Reid Mr J R
Robertson Mr L
Robinson Mrs A
Rudd Mr A G
Russell Lady A
Russell two Misses
Russell Mr C L
Russell Mr Lennox
Russell Mr
Russell Mrs Louis
Russell Miss
Salt Lady
Samuel Mr and Mrs Stuart (M P)
Sabungee Mr J
Saville Mr P
Schunch Mrs
Schmidt Dr M
Schuster Mr L
Searle Mr A H
Selby Mrs
Selwyn Rev and Mrs W L
Shackleford Mr W C
Shawe Lieut Chas
Shields Mr R
Silvester Mr G F
Simmons Mr E
Slocock Mr and Mrs
Smith Rev A H
Smyth Mrs O and infant
Smyth Chpt W C
Smyth Miss
Solano Mr E B
Solano Miss
Sorab Mr and Mrs
Spencer Major and Mrs
Spencer Miss
Spooner Miss
Springman Miss
Sterne Mr J
Stevenson Mrs
Stoll Lieut J N
Stone Mrs J H
Storrs Rev P N
Straker Major
Surtees Mrs
Sutherland Mr J
Symons Mr J L
Tyaji Mr and Mrs
Taylor Mr Mrs J and infant
Tenison Lady Edith K
Theobald Rev and Mrs T and 2 infants
Thomas Mr E
Thomson Mr and Mrs A S
Thoobura Bishop
Thornby Lieut M H
Thorowell Hon Miss
Tibbins Mr A
Timmis Mr T A
Timmis Mr E W
Tooth Mr and Mrs R L
Tooth Miss L
Tulloch Mrs
Twaddle Miss W J
Usher Mr K
Vather Kroome Mr and Mrs C J
Villesid Mrs
Vincent Col Sir Howard
Von Vosseeld Mr F
Walsh Mr E P
Walsh Miss
Walshe Capt W H
Wardrop Genl and Mrs
Warren-Sweetenham Capt
Watson Mr and Mrs J P
Welby Mr
Welby three Misses
Wells Mr T S
Westcott Miss
Wheeler Mr S
White Col
White Mr and Mrs C W
White Col
White Miss J
White-Robertson Mrs A and infant
Wilkinson Capt Melville
Wilkinson Capt and Mrs R C and infant
Williams Mr and Mrs Peter
Williamson Lieut A J
Williamson Mr R M
Williamson Mrs Wilton
Williamson Miss
Wilson Rev E and Mrs
Wilson Miss
Winter Capt C B
Wolverton Lord
Wolverton Lady
Woolston Miss M E
Warley Mrs
Wyndham Major and Mrs
Wyndham Miss
Wyndham Mr
Yewdall Mrs
Young Mrs W B

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	6	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	6	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	16	16	87
Total plague deaths to date	121,517	100,995	
Same date last year	41	22	117

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole at Nicolas interrupted.

Teheran route right one line.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th December 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	6	49 p.m.	40	8
Teheran	10	2	12 p.m.	...	31
Suez	10	2	55 p.m.	...	10

MAX MULLER'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

I had hoped this movement would pass over more quietly in Germany than elsewhere. I trusted our kings as having a more upright judgment and higher desires, more love for their people, and a more self-sacrificing spirit. Instead of this, everywhere, either cowardice or miserable blindness and self-confidence. The punishment for this will not be wanting, and it is said that bad teeth can only be extracted with loss of blood and much suffering of the whole body. If all those gentlemen could be sent to England to the Universities they might learn what are the conditions which alone make a king possible in these days. Would to God they might learn the lesson. The longer they hesitate the greater will be the demands, the more terrible the conflict. The German people are good-tempered but can be roused by deceit, distrust, and selfishness. Here in England all is quiet, and the means exist here for making revolutions in a peaceful, lawful, and constitutional way.

MAX MULLER AND THEOSOPHY.

But in spite of his admiration for England, he sometimes felt during his earlier years in his adopted country a longing for Germany and her University life. He is bored by the "tedium" of Oxford, and by the still larger "tedium" of the general life of England. Once, at least, he speaks of England as Chinese England. He would sooner live in stormy Germany than in "Dead Sea" Britain. However, these fits passed off, and the ardent scholar, with his high ideals, found some consolation even in England, whose winter cold, fog, and damp harassed him to the end of his strenuous, noble life. In a letter to Sir F. Palgrave, dated 8th February, 1854, he glories in his appointment to his Oxford Professorship. Not until 1874 was his edition of the Rigveda finished. He was then free for his next great undertaking, "The Sacred Books of the East," that magnificent series of translations, partly by himself, partly by some of his most eminent contemporaries. The first volumes appeared in 1879-80. During the last twenty years, enough, and more than enough, has been heard of "Esoteric Buddhism" and its Prophetess, Madame Blavatsky. Professor Max Muller condescended to take notice of the Blavatskyites and their preposterous doctrines. He spoke disrespectfully of the "Mahatmas" and of "Koot Humi" mysterious, miracle-mongering personages alleged to be living in Thibet, whence they communicated by psychological telegraphy with the faithful throughout the world. In a letter dated 10th June, 1893, addressed to Colonel Olcott (Madame Blavatsky's colleague), the Professor writes:

There is nothing esoteric in Buddhism. Buddhism is the very opposite of esoteric—it is a religion for the people at large, for the poor, the suffering, the ill-treated. Buddha protests against the very idea of keeping anything secret. To an article which Professor Max Muller had written on the new craze, sham Buddhism, a Mr. Sinnett, one of Madame's earliest disciples, had written a reply, and this is what the Professor, in his letter to the American Colonel, says of it:

It is so childish that I do not know how to answer it. He evidently wishes to step into Madame Blavatsky's place, and to claim for himself the authorship of this whole movement. He and Mrs. Besant are trying to divide the spoils. I believe that Mrs. Besant is honest—at least, she was so; as to Mr. Sinnett I have my doubts. A man who can say that the pork of which Buddha died was the Boar Avatar of Vishnu is outside the pale.

Vishnu had many an incarnation. But the discovery of what became of the Vishnuvite pork appears to have been reserved for Madame Blavatsky's convert. Professor Max Muller tells the American Colonel that he feels it his duty to protest against the caricature of a beautiful religion. He also advises the Colonel to persuade people to study their own religion in a reverent spirit, to keep what is good, and discard openly what is effete, antiquated, and objectionable. If all religions would do that, we should soon have but one religion.

THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, December 10.

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen briskly in Gujarat and the adjoining districts, and the directions of the winds appear to show the existence of an ill-defined depression in that area. Pressure is in large defect in Sind and Gujarat. Light showers have fallen in Ceylon, the south and west Peninsula and parts of Berar and Central Provinces. Trincomalee has received one inch and Tinnevelly, Sholapur, Akola and Negapatam half an inch. Skies are cloudy in the Peninsula and north-east India, and are overcast in the central parts of the country where the minimum or night temperature is largely above normal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over the whole area, the fall having been brisk in Gujarat, Lower Sind and Central India and at Ajmere, Khandwa, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Secunderabad. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are cyclonic in Ceylon and

WRITERS AND READERS.

A copy of the first known English book-plate—surely a treasure of our literary history—will appear in the sale room. This is the book-plate of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the learned father of the more famous Francis Bacon. Only two or three copies of it are known to exist, one of these, happily, being in the British Museum.

Mr. Dent makes the interesting announcement of a new translation, in blank verse, of the Æneid. It is the work of the late Mr. Fairfax Taylor, a well known classical scholar. As long ago as 1867 he issued two books of his translation, and received the warm praise of the "Edinburgh Review." As a whole it has remained among his literary remains until now, when his relatives have prepared it for issue.

The Dean of Bristol's health has not permitted him to make as good progress as he could have wished with his new volume of reminiscences. As a result we may not get it until early in the new year. Dean Pigou's previous volume in the same vein has won so much favour that this one is sure of a hearty welcome. He did not nearly exhaust his fund of good stories, as "Odds and Ends" will show.

The Duke of Argyll has written a preface for an art book which Mr. Arnold is about to publish. It is a portfolio of pictures which are in the National Gallery of Scotland. That institution contains an excellent selection of the Old Masters, and they are chiefly drawn upon for this book. It is especially rich in Dutch pictures by artists from Frans Hals to Van Dyck. With the photogravures there are ninety descriptions of the pictures which they reproduce.

Sir James Ramsay has finished a history of the reign of Henry II, Richard, I. and John, which has engaged him for a long time. It is about to be issued by Messrs. Sonnenschein, and will connect the Scottish baronet's previous historical books. In two volumes he told the story of England up to the time of the Angevin kings; in two others he dealt with the Lancaster and York period, which came after them. Sir James Ramsay belongs to an old Perthshire family and lives in that beautiful county.

Professor Dowden is writing an introduction for a beautiful edition of Shakespeare's sonnets and poems which Messrs. Kegan Paul are to issue. D. Dowden is well-known as a Shakespeare authority and his preface will be, more or less, a set essay on him as a lyrical poet. The volume is being got up in the same style as editions of Thomas a Kempis and the confessions of St. Augustine, which have appeared from the same house. It is ornamented by Mr W.B. Mac Dougall, and is printed on hand-made paper. The English edition is limited to four hundred copies, which is an important point for collectors.

Mr. Arnold will publish a travel book about Iceland, a subject on which Sir Martin Conway wrote a few years ago. The present traveller across Iceland is Mr. William Bisiker, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He and several friends traversed the island completely, and had some interesting experiences. They made studies of its geology and botany, and secured many photographs of its scenery. It would appear that Iceland is becoming a favourite ground for the English traveller and tourist. For long it has attracted our sportsmen and indeed its salmon fishing is unequalled.

Mr. T. Digby Pigott, C.B., has been Controller of his Majesty's Stationery Office for the last twenty-five years. Within a few hundred yards of his office in Westminster he has found materials for the exercise of his favourite hobby, the study of bird life. His occasional letters to the "Times" have been a revelation to many who never suspected the wealth of bird life that exists in smoky London. Some years ago Mr. Digby Pigott embodied his studies in a little privately printed volume, and later a small edition of it was given to the public. Now he has prepared a fresh and full edition of the work, wherein he treats of bird life as far away as St. Kilda.

Mr. Andrew Lang has written a short memoir of that scholarly Q. C. and M. P., the late Mr. C. A. Elton. It will appear in the volume of essays on Shakespeare, which has been prepared from his papers. Mr. Elton dug from contemporary sources much information bearing upon Shakespeare's life and his plays. Some of the points on which he throws fresh light may be mentioned:—Shakespeare's marriage; the Hathaway family; the poaching tradition; Shakespeare and the Lucys; Shakespeare's London life; Sir William Davenant's authority in Shakespearean tradition; the horseboys story, &c. Mr. Elton's familiarity with land law proved most valuable to him in these studies, based on old Warwickshire documents. Mr. Murray will publish the book.

Mr. Rider Haggard as an interviewer is one aspect in which we shall have him, in his book on rural England, which Messrs. Longman now hope to publish. He had for long been anxious to investigate the conditions of English country life as they are to-day. Thinking how best the results of such an inquiry might be set out, he determined to adopt a new system in this connection—that of the interview. He remarks in his preface—"By this means I am enabled to preserve, together with something of their personalities, the individual experience and opinions of many witnesses, which, if I had been content to melt them down in the crucible of my own intelligence might have acquired, perhaps, qualities derived from myself rather than from my informants."

Concerning Fiction.—It is understood that Mr. G. A. Henty has left one or two boys' stories in manuscript, and they may be expected next year. —By the Ramparts of Jezreel is a romance of Jehu, King of Israel, which Mr. Arnold Davenport has written. Messrs. Longman will publish it. —Roger Drake, Captain of Industry, is the title of a novel of American life, which Messrs. Macmillan are publishing. It is by Mr. H. K. Webster. —Mr. John Murray has two stories just appearing. The Inn of the Silver Moon, by Mr. Herman K. Viele, and Leslie Farquhar, by Miss Rosaline Masson. —Miss Gwendolen Forwood, who belongs to the family so closely identified with English shipping has written an illustrated and a promising volume of fairy stories. It is entitled Filida and Corydon and is being published by Messrs. Keliher and Co. —A Christmas edition, daintily bound in white, of Mr. Crockett's story, The Lilac Sunbonnet, is being issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

Bric-a-Brac.—Major Evans Gordon, M. P., proposes to write an account of his recent tour in the Near East.—To Messrs. Macmillan's Theological Library there is just being added the fifth book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity. It has been edited by the Rev Ronald Bayne.—A new volume by the Rev. S. A. Alexander, formerly Reader of the Temple, and now Cannon of Gloucester, is in the press, and will be published under the title The Mind of Christ. Mr. Murray is the publisher.—Mr. Brimley Johnson is just completing his Hampshire edition of Jane Austen's novels. To his York Library he is adding a volume of Edmund Spencer's verse, with a frontispiece portrait of him.—Mr Arthur Strong, the Librarian of the House of Lords, has written a preface to the work on Jean Goujon, and his art, which Mr. Duckworth is publishing. The Hon. Reginald Lister is the author of the Monograph.—Messrs Rivington are issuing two religious books. One is by the Rev. E A. Down, and is entitled Our Life in Paradise. The other is a volume of devotional readings, which the Rev. J. F. W. Bulloch hasedited.

The impending resignation of the famous Paris correspondent of the 'Times" if scarcely an event in the chronicles of literature, is beyond all doubt a considerable event in the allied or contrasted domain of journalism. It has always been easy to make fun of M. De Blowitz, except indeed in some of his supreme moments when he beggared the resources of caricature, but nobody with any real notion of what journalism means ever disputed his superb capacity for the business. For a whole generation he has been a personage conspicious in the eyes of the world. As is generally known he began his connection with the great English journal as "locum tenens" for Laurence Oliphant. He has himself described in a very characteristic passage in an account of his career contributed some years ago to an American magazine the stupendous effect, surprising even to himself, of his 'debut'. He felt, he said, like an elephant from whose back a canon had been fired.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A COMPOSITE HISTORY OF THE BOER WAR.

AMONG the innumerable books already written or about to be written concerning the late war in South Africa, none is more remarkable, says the "Westminster Gazette," than the composite work that has been produced by the Boer prisoners of war in the camp at Ahmednagger. The conditions which rendered this work possible were unintentionally created by the British military authorities when they decided to concentrate their most dangerous captives in India. Of the 1,000 men who were thus thrown together within the confines of a single camp, there were 700 picked commandants, artillerists, engineers, and burghers, who, when they came together, found that one or other of them had been present in almost every combat in the war. As time hung heavy on their hands they decided to club their experiences, and selected Commandant Bresler, of the Free State, to act as editor of the common stock. The history was first put together in draft, and then read over to its 700 contributors. After it had received their revisions, it was again written out from the beginning, and again subjected to a thorough revision, in which the revisers were assisted by the various books on the war which had appeared in the meanwhile in this country. When it was written out for the third time from beginning to end, certain "acuma" were found to exist, owing to the fact that the camp at Ahmednugger contained no one who had personally assisted in these incidents of the campaign. At this moment the military authorities again came to the rescue of the Boer historians, for they transferred Commandant Bresler to the Umritsur, where, among his fellow prisoners-of-war, he found the very men whose personal narratives were necessary to complete his history. With their aid the manuscript was subjected to a third revision, and it was the fourth official revised version which Commandant Bresler brought with him to London. The book is copiously illustrated with maps, which were made by a civil engineer in the camp, who had the maps published in England, and was able to correct them by the marvellous topographical knowledge of the Boers in camp. The maps are said to be infinitely superior in accuracy and detail to any of those which have yet appeared, either in books of Boers or Britons. It is not yet finally decided who will publish the book in this country.

AN "INFANT" IN LOVE.

BLACK WATCH LIEUTENANT AND THEATRE GIRL.

"EVER your own loving sweetheart," was one of the phrases used by young Ivor John Douglas Phillips in his many letters to Miss Lily Mary Whitehead, who sued him for £2,000 damages for alleged breach of promise.

Miss Whitehead has been for six years booking clerk at the Royal Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh, and Phillips, a lieutenant in the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) Regiment, was introduced to her at the theatre in March of last year.

They became very friendly, and an affectionate correspondence ensued. Phillips visited Miss Whitehead at her own home, and wrote letters at least once a day. In one of his letters he said, "I went to sleep with your photo next my heart. I have kissed it to-day every time I have come into the room." He also said that he worshipped her.

She says that in June of last year he offered to marry her. She refused, but subsequently accepted, and in one of his letters later he expressed his desire to make her "a good little husband."

In September she heard that he had formed a new attachment. He came less frequently to Edinburgh, and when asked for an explanation he said that he was sick of the whole affair, and that their engagement was at an end.

Miss Whitehead says that Phillips attained his majority on July 8 last, when he succeeded to a fortune of several thousands, and would succeed, through his mother, to estates in Fifeshire.

Lieutenant Phillips pleads that the action is irrelevant, premature, and incompetent, and that he was too young to commit himself to a matrimonial engagement, as he will not attain his majority until 1903. Counsel based his argument on the Infants' Relief Act of 1874, an Act with an English ring about it, but containing no word limiting it to England.

Lord Pearson, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on November 19th, after hearing counsel on the question of relevance, said that the case raised a new principle and he would reserve his judgment.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 7th and 8th competitions of the Club took place on Tuesday morning. The shooting was good all round and for premier honors at each distance exceptionally keen.

The next shoot will be on Tuesday morning next, 16th instant Distances 500 and 600 yards.

	Score 200 yards.	H'cap Points for M. H. Rifle and Carbine.	Total.
Clr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	28	--	28a
Major T M English, B V Rifles	27	--	27b
Sergt-Maj J H Downing B V Rifles,	27	--	27c
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	26	1	27
Qr Mr Sergt J E Kees, B V Rifles	26	--	26
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vols	25	1	26
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols,	25	--	25
Lc.-Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	25	--	25
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	25	--	25
Sgt-Instr W H Cooper, B V Rifles	24	--	24
Mr A Loving, Civilian	17	--	17

a Winner of Spoon, and Bombay Rifle Club, Silver Medal for Highest Possible Score.

	Score 300 yards	H'cap Points for M. H. Rifles and Carbine	Total.
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	25	1	26a
Major T M English, B V Rifles	25	--	25b
Sergt Instr W H Cooper, B V Rifles	25	--	25c
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V Rifles	24	--	24
Qr Mr Sergt J E Kees, B V Rifles	24	--	24
Lc.-Sergt W Walmsley B V Rifles	23	--	23
Sergt. P R Soundy, B V Rifles	21	--	21
Clr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	20	--	20
Vol A C Otto G I P Ry Vol	18	1	19
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol	18	--	18
Cr-Sergt H M S Harris, B V Rifles	18	--	18
Mr A Loving, Civilian	15	--	15

a Handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon. b Winner of 1st spoon. c Handicapped 2 points.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 11.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

775-06—Kanga and P—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

510-02—Maganlal J—Calaypathy Ragitagim Pathy vs Mundavally Sathyajilligam and others—Mantri and Co.

Long Causes.

680-98—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others—H. Dayabhai.

707-01—Artieshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy M Jeejeebhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Bart—Craigie L and O.

361-00—Craigie L and O—Narrenjee Dwarkadas vs Kesserbai and another—Edgelow C and W.

514-0 —Tyabjee D and Co—Shridhan Gopinath and others vs Kedarmall Bhuramall—Wadia and G.

221-02—Maganlal and J Mai Rutton al vs Aladin Samjee and others—Thakurdas and Co.

312-02—Mantri and Co—Meghraj Gungabux vs Fazulbhoy Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

311- 2—Bicknell M and M—Bomonjee Rustomjee Irani vs Bai Navazbai and others—Wadia and G.

326-02—B Raghowjee—Doming Phillip Patel vs Fakirjee Ramjee—K B Mehta.

339-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Liladhur Dhuloo and others vs Motabhai Mulla Esabhoy—Thakurpas and Co.

341- 2—C B Noble—Rose Consecao Chavis E Silva vs Joseph Augustine Chavis and others—Sorabjee and J and In person.

545-91—Bhaishanker K and G—Callianjee Shangjibhai vs Raghowjee Vijpal and others—Little and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree at 11 a.m.

85-02—Bhaishanker K and G—Hurbai widow vs Jairam Laljee—Madhowjee V.

889-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and another vs The Aurangabad S M Co, Ld—Mathubhai J and M and N and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit at 3 p.m.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

98-02—Khunderao and S—Jaitha Nursey and others vs Kustoor Tricam and others—K B Mehta—Part heard

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath vs Rakhmabai—M D and J.

For trial of preliminary issues.

443-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Assoo and another vs Visa mal Assoomal—Craigie L and O. Part heard.

740-01—Crawford B and Co—Hargowandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpurnatai widow and others—R P Mehta Part heard.

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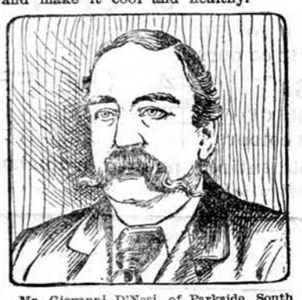

Mr. Giovanni D'Nesi, of Parkside, South Australia, tells you how this may be done. He sends his photograph also.

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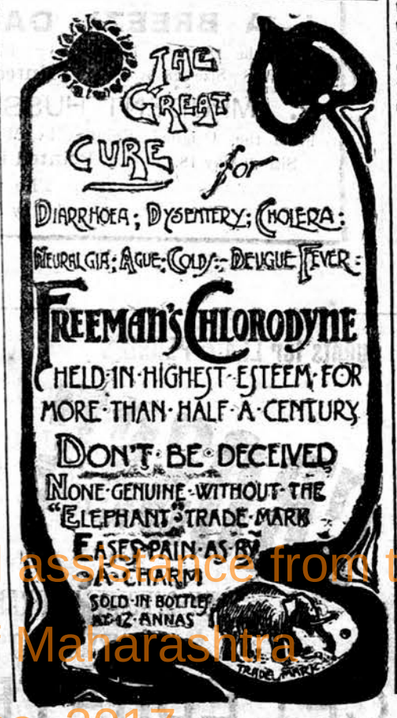
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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000,			
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			Age next Birthday.
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 5	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 2	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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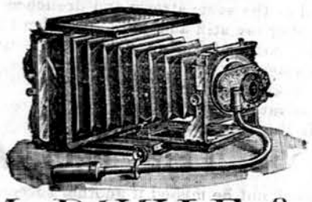

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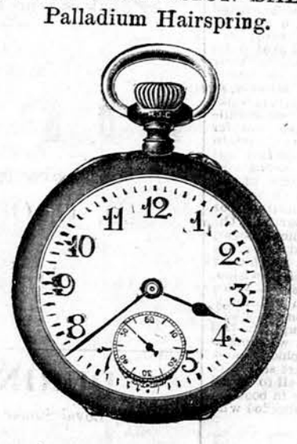

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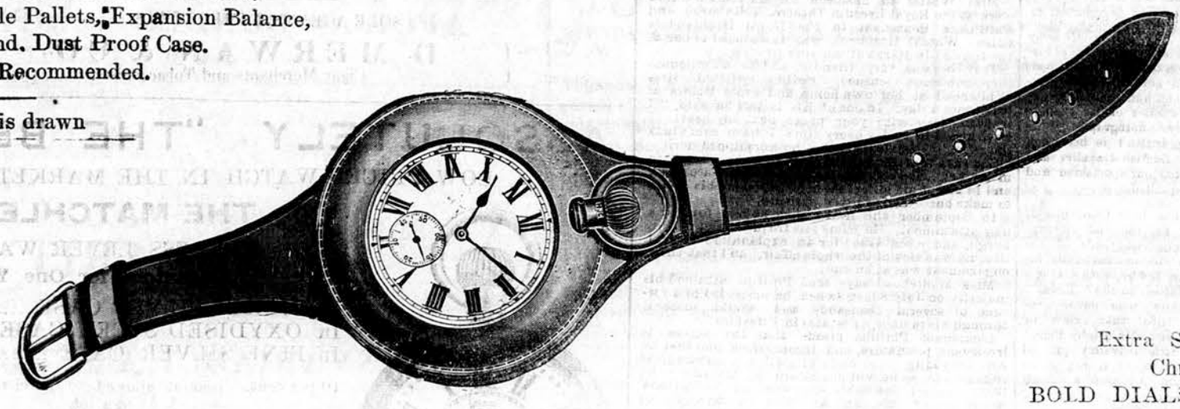

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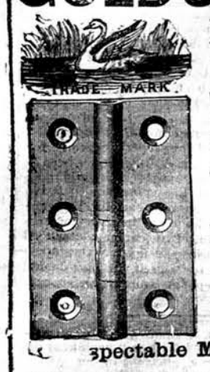

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